ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,801—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
PENINSULAR..	5794	T. Leigh	14th March
EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman....	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5394	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA...	6125	F. H. Seymour...	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5394	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Ballon	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 350,	Rs. 315.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	N. Mocenni	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	P. Goldsmid	6,500	25th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	P. Passevich	4,469	15th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	3,343	17th May 1903

a Will call at Kurrachi. b Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 638, Saloon Rs. 550.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	....	2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Buzreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th March at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. KHALIF	1,553	Von Petersen	18th March 1903.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Kopplestatter...	31st "
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	15th April "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Gnignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS..	5,707	Dupuy Fromy ...	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very streng
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND [redacted] INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES; TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut.....	Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait).....	„ 1-4 „
MARRONS GLACE'S.....	„ 2 „

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. „ Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Liverina Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

REPAIRS.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES,
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
BAROMETERS AND TELESCOPES,

Surveying and Mathematical Instruments and every manner of Optical Goodsand Scientific Instruments.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE and SIMLA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

JAMES G. RIAL .....Manager.

THIS THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

(Polite Vaudeville).

Nothing in the way of Contemporaneous Amusements has received such hearty endorsement and warm praise. Press and Public everywhere enthusiastically pronounce it the

GREATEST AND MOST ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN.

Individual Members of this organization have by special command appeared at Sandringham Palace before

KING EDWARD VII. and at St. Petersburg before ALEXANDER III, CZAR of RUSSIA.

At MELBOURNE the Company appeared under the Patronage and approval of the EARL OF HOPETOUN (Governor-General, Australian Commonwealth) and LADY HOPETOUN.

In SOUTH AFRICA under the Patronage of Sir WALTER FRANCES HELY-HUTCHINSON, (Governor, Cape Colony) and LADY HELY-HUTCHINSON.

In MAURITIUS under the Patronage of Sir CHARLES BRUCE, (Governor of Mauritius) and LADY BRUCE.

THE COMPANY.

SALERNO,

The Court Entertainer from the Empire Theatre, London, in feats of classic Juggling. The talk of Paris, Berlin and London. Mr. Salerno has, by special command, appeared before KING EDWARD VII. at Sandringham Palace.

BUNTH AND RUDD,

From the Alhambra, London, who rank as the very highest type of Grotesque Comedians, Messrs. Bunth and Rudd have had the honour of appearing before the Czar of Russia.

VIOLET ELLIOTT,

The Marvellous contralto presenting a repertoire of the newest and most popular song successes.

PROF. SCHWINDLER,

Amazing exhibition of esoteric skill and burlesque legerdemain. Europe's greatest fun maker.

FRANCES GWYNNE,

The gifted lyric artiste. Presenting a delightfully entertaining repertoire of Illustrated Ballads,

SIGNOR MONTE,

The HUMAN FROG, assisted by his clown TONY in an amazing exhibition of acrobatic skill.

MLLE. PUTE,

Europe's premier Terpsechorian Queen from the principle theatres of Berlin and London.

THE SHADOWGRAPH,

Another pleasing Novelty. An entertaining pantomime in silhouette.

THE GAIETY SKETCH CO.,

Composed of funny comedians and artistic comediennes, presenting a repertoire of Comedies.

EDISON KINETESCOPE,

The wizard of Menlo Park's latest and most improved Picture projecting machine.

A PERFORMANCE at once HILARIOUSLY AMUSING, UNIQUELY ENTERTAINING.

CLEAN WHOLESOME FUN—MIRTH—MUSIC—MERRIMENT.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Seats at SOUNDY'S.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on leave with effect from the 16th March, 1903, Mr. W. HARVEY, Engineer-in-Chief has been APPOINTED to act as Agent of the Company.

H. D. OLIVIER, Colonel, R. E., Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL AND LONAVLA.

BOOKS, each containing 24 FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and NERAL and BOMBAY and LONAVLA, respectively, from the 15th October, 1902, to the 31st May, 1903, inclusive, are issued on application at the Office of the undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

Book of Neral Coupon Tickets..... Rs. 50
Book of Lonavla Coupon Tickets..... Rs. 65

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Neral or from Neral to Bombay in the case of the Neral Coupons, and from Bombay to Lonavla or from Lonavla to Bombay in the case of the Lonavla Coupons.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the ticket must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder: any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey namely Rs. 3-6 in the case of Neral Coupon, and Rs. 5 in the case of Lonavla Coupon will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be allowable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May, 1903, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 13th of October, 1902.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 3-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 28, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS have OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

TO-DAY, AT 5-30 P.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

has kindly consented to preside.

SIR ANDREW H. L. FRASER, K.C.S.I., AND Rev. D. MACKICHAN, D.D., will also speak.

The PUBLIC including LADIES are cordially invited.

There will be no collection.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY CO.,

Under the direction of Mr. HENRY DALLAS.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Grand production of the Success-ful Musical Play from the Apollo Theatre, London.

KITTY GREY!
KITTY GREY!!
KITTY GREY!!!

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 O'Clock.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

PHIL CARLTON, Business Manager.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

TWO LAST AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Will be given by THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

FELIX STERNBERG,

ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH, and FRIDAY, 13TH, AT 5-45 P.M.

Kindly Assisted by Mrs. COLLIE (Violin) and Several LEADING AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata C sharp minor (Moonlight).....L v Beethoven.
   (a). Adagio.
   (b). Menuetto.
   (c). Presto con fuoco.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
2. Andante Religioso (Violin, Piano, and Organ)...Thomas. (Mrs. COLLIE, Mrs. MILLARD, and Mr. DOVE.)
3. (a). Notturno in F.....R. Schumann.
   (b). Rondo Capriccioso E minor.....F. Mendelssohn B.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
4. Allegro from the Sonata in F.....E. Grieg.
   (Mrs. COLLIE and Mrs. MILLARD.)
5. (a). Marche funebre.....Fr. Chopin.
   (b). Rondo Brillante in E flat.....C. M. v. Weber.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)

Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face on TUESDAY, 17th March, 1903, at 5-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1902.
II.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
V.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

H. R. GREAVES, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March, 1903.

THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.		25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49 6	45

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AND

ANNUITIES

ON

SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

E. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 7.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	95 3/4 ex	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	2100 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	2106 1/2	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	92 6	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 5/8	=	+ 1/4
2 months hence	22 1/2	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	48 7/8	=	+ 1/2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 15 1 2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20 51	=	,,
New York Demand	4 26 3/4	=	,,
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	,,
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8	pr ct =	,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8	pr ct =	,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct =	,,
7 day market loans	3 5/8	pr ct =	,,

Linseed Bold 42 3-4. Sellers. April-May. Tone flat.

Coffee in New York 5 5-8.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Spots quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·20—10 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals quiet but steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·6	5 8	5·10	5·10
—6	—6	—6	—6
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·9	5·09	4·77	4·55	4·51
—7	—6	—6	—6	—6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	22,000 bales.
Do. last year	21,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 ,,
,, Continent	23,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9·95 —5
Futures, month of March	9·95 +4
Do. do. July	9·44 +4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 53—1-16
Futures month of June	9·54 —2
Do. September	8·78 —3
Tone at close	steady.

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	61,000
,, Sold for spec.	1,000
,, Sold for exportation	1,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	95,000
,, Actual exports	4,000
,, Week's imports	74,000
,, Stock	640,000
Surats week's sales	400
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	1,200
,, Week's imports	2,000
,, Stock	13,000
Afloat American	22,000
,, Indian	7,000
Total visible supply	3,230,000 bales.
,, of which is East Indian,	216,000 ,,
,, stock in London	6,000 ,,
,, Quantity in sight	9,050,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday 7th March 1903 :—

Cotton	13,273 bales.
Wheat	3,563 cwts.
Linseed	14,676 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	857 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,367 ,,
Poppyseed	3 ,,
Groundnuts	324 ,,
Castorseed	4,033 ,,
Rice	11,156 ,,
Myrabolams	3,915 ,,
Cottonseed	3,218 ,,

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Peninsular, from London.—

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,22,080
Gold Coin	,, 37,500
Silver Bullion	,, 13,90,232

BOMBAY, MONDAY MARCH 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T			1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 8 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 18-32d.
French France	8 do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		117
Shanghai	30 do	do	159
Japan	30 do	do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet

Cash	...	...	Rs. 98 8
1st Settlement	...	...	Rs. 98 11

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	8 do.

The Seeds Markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	9,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·48	5 10	5-12	5-12
+2	+2	+2	+2
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov-Dec.**
5-11	5·02	4·79	4·58	4·53
+2	+2	+2	+ 2	+ 2

COTTON.—The market continues quiet with a little better enquiry from shippers. The days sales at Colaba are estimated at about 4,300 bales in ready cotton. The Sutta bazar, is easier and Broach M. G. good is quoted at the close Rs. 213 1-2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	160	153	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	181	171	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	181	171	...	do.
Belati M. G	189	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damergaum Poolgaum M.G.	198	190	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	198	190	...	do.
Akola (M. G.)	}			
Khamgaum do	}	193	184	... do.
Karanja do	}			
Broach M. G.	231	224	216	do.
Bhowngger M G	207	197	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	176	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	215	do.
Westerns	...	...	204	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 7th March, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	8,87,261	Increase
Other Deposits		56,73,487	Increase
Sundries		50,128	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	4,34,541	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	56,954	Decrease
Credit on Securities	3,99,245	Increase
Loans do.	11,35,492	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	5,14,946	Increase
Balance with other Banks	63,393	Increase
Sundries	6,142	Increase
Cash	50 14,539	Increase

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,270
Manockjee Petit Mills	,, 1,812 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 7th March, as compared with the statement of the 28th February :—

LIABILITIES	Feb. 28. Rs.	Mar. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,74,601	58,85,182
Public Deposits at Branches	47,97,006	48,73,786
Other Deposits	5,23,07,332	5,79,81,139
Post Bills	11,192	11,192
Credits undrawn	12,58,732	13,33,560
Rs.	8,13,48,823	8,79,90,159
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	85,81,736	82,47,195
Other authorised Securities	8,19,922	7,62,968
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	80,65,631	84,54,879
Loans do. do.	1,38,20,206	1,49,55,698
Bills discounted and purchased	3,14,59,249	3,19,73,275
Dead Stock	4,11,204	4,11,204
Stamps and Stationery	3,933	3,956
Balances with other Banks	3,75,138	4,49,831
Sundries	1,15,585	1,21,656
Cash	1,75,92,264	2,26,06,803
Rs.	8,13,48,823	8,79,90,159

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAINES—HAILES—March 9, at St Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev F N Hill, Allan Campbell Baines, of Srinagar, Kashmir, third son of the late James, William Baines, of Blackheath, Kent, to Norah Madeline Hailes, third daughter of Colonel Walter Hailes, retired.—(English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—DAVIDSON—March 5, at St Peter's Church, Negapatam, by the Rev S O Piers, Eric Chapman, son of Robert Barclay Chapman, C S I, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, to Lucy Isabella Davidson, daughter of Colonel G M Davidson, of Edgtaston, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water 8-44m., 9-40s. Low water, 2-52m, 2-49s.

Indian Police Commission, New Secretariat.

Bombay High Schools Athletic Association's sports, Esplanade, 3-20 p.m. Lady Jenkins distributes prizes.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Albert Building, 4 p.m.

Prize distribution, Alexandra N. G. English Institution, Framjee C. Hall, 4-45 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Annual Public Meeting, Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, rowing matches.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Ballarat, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

PHARTHANA MANDIR.—Pandit Manmath Nath Dutt, M. A., M. R. A. S., Translator of Mahabharat, Ramayan, &c., Rector of Kesab Academy, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture in English at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day at 5-45 p. m., on "The Ideal of a Universal Religion." All are cordially invited.

GUJARATH CLUB OF AHMEDABAD.—His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to become a patron of the Gujarath Club of Ahmedabad and has given a donation of Rs. 200 to its fund. The Club is a non-political institution doing useful work in social matters under the able management of its energetic secretary, Mr. Chimanlal Nurbheram Thakor, Barrister-at-Law.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES.—Yesterday afternoon, fifty-three licenses of Ganja, Bhang, and Charas, for the year 1903 and 1904, were put up for sale by public auction, in the Town Custom House by Mr. H. W. H. Wilkinson, First Assistant Collector of Customs, assisted by Mr. R. P. Jehangir, Abkari Collector. There was a fairly good number of competitors. The above licenses realised Rs. 45,050.

THE BURGLARY IN A HEALTH CAMP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins brought upon remand and again charged Hathi Dhirajee, a Bhil, with house breaking and theft of property valued at Rs. 3,856, belonging to one Kashinath Wasudeo, a school master, who resides in a camp at Matunga. The circumstances under which the complainant's hut was broken into, the accused arrested, and the property recovered, have been published. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOUBLE ACCIDENT.—Anajee Laljee, a Hindu, aged thirty years, was, on Sunday last, walking along Chichpoogly Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a hack victoria, which was being driven by one Ebrahim Jeeva. Anajee escaped with bruises to both his knees, caused by falling on the ground. The driver in order to avoid the accident, pulled up suddenly which threw the animal on its haunches and backed the carriage. As a result of this, a woman named Kasibai, aged twenty-two, who happened to be behind the victoria at the time, was knocked down and the rear wheel passed over her left leg, causing a wound four inches long. Both the injured persons were taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

FRATERNAL AMENITIES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Ananta, a Hindu, charged his brother Nanabhoy Ananta, with stealing a silver chain, valued at Rs. 5, Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. R. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. It appear from the evidences adduced that on Thursday last the accused sat in front of complainant's room to have his head shaved. This annoyed the complainant, who got into temper, kicked away the barber's cup which contained water, and quarrelled with the accused. The parents and neighbours interfered and separated the two brothers. Shortly afterwards the complainant went to the police and reported that his brother had stolen a silver chain from the neck of his (complainant's) daughter. The Magistrate, on the evidence, held the charge to be vexatious. The accused was discharged, and the complainant fined Rs 40, which sum was awarded to the accused as compensation.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STONE CUTTER.—Popat Ramjee, a Hindu stone cutter, aged twenty-two years, residing at Null Bazaar, while at work at the Bajee Bawed Musjid, at Dhobi Ghaut, Haines Road, on Sunday afternoon, met with a fatal accident. It appears that on the afternoon in question two slabs of Porbunder stones, each weighing about ten maunds, were placed one above the other on the top of a wall five feet high for the purpose of forming a cornice. After the stones had been placed in position, Popat walked up and placing his hand on one of the stones bent down and attempted to alter the position of the first stone. While he was doing so both the slabs slipped off the wall and one of them fell right on the head of the man. On the stone being removed off his head by the workmen employed at the Musjid, Popat was found to be unconscious, bleeding from the head, ears, and nose. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, were the doctor pronounced life to be extinct. His body was then taken to the Morgue. No coroner's inquest was held as it was considered to be a pure and simple accident, and the body was ordered to be disposed of by the Police Inspector in charge of the section.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG'S RECITALS.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG'S last recitals in Bombay are to be given to-morrow (Wednesday) and on Friday, and they will take place at the Town Hall, and not, as previously stated, at the Masonic Hall. Mr. Sternberg will be assisted to-morrow by Mrs. Collie. That lady will contribute violin selections to the programme. On Friday also Mr. Sternberg will have the assistance of a local artiste, Mr. Seymour Dove has charge of the booking arrangements.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	21	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbhawada	40	37	56
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	27	21	33
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramsthipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	55	50	66
Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	15	24
F Mahim and Worli	10	8	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	25
Total	173	172	264
Total plague deaths to date	247,371	168,835	
Same date last year	135	120	267

A FRAUDULENT TRAM CONDUCTOR.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Edwin Thomas Ansell, of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged Jalaludin Rajasahib, tramway conductor No. 116, with criminal misappropriation as a servant in respect of one anna belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company. Mr. Kanadia pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Edwin Thomas Ansell, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, said that the accused was a conductor in the service of the Company. On the 28th ultimo he was in charge of a Girgaum car No. 76 running direct between Girgaum and Colaba. When the tram started from the terminus it was the practice for the starter to note down the number of the first ticket available with the conductor in the trip memo and put his initials on it. The witness received a report on the morning of the 1st instant from the Special Inspector No. 15, in consequence of which he called the accused and made inquiries, and under the orders of the Managing Director he filed an information before this Court. The conductors hand over the day's collections every evening to the company's cashier. The ticket amount due by the accused to the company on the 28th ultimo was Rs. 28-13-0, while the actual amount paid by him was Rs. 28-10-0.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crage the witness said that it a passenger asked for a ticket for Colaba it was the conductor's duty to ascertain whether he wanted it for Upper or Lower Colaba. Shortages did sometimes occur when the conductors paid their amounts, but they made it good next morning.

Dr. Shrinavaz Rangrao Jaibal, Instructor at the Bombay Veterinary College, said that he travelled from Girgaum to Wodehouse Road on the 28th ultimo by a direct blue Girgaum car. The accused was the conductor of the car. Witness joined the car at Girgaum terminus and bought a ticket. The accused gave him a transfer ticket, and he (witness) at once asked him why he gave him a transfer ticket. The accused replied he could travel wherever he liked with that ticket. Near Watson's Hotel the accused asked him to return the ticket. When the witness asked him why, the accused said the destination was near and he could get down there. So saying he (accused) took the ticket from him. Shortly after near the Elphinstone College an inspector boarded the car and asked him for a ticket. The witness told the inspector that he had given his ticket to the accused. The accused told the inspector that he (witness) had not purchased a ticket at all. On the inspector questioning him (witness) again he said that he was coming from Girgaum, and it was not possible to travel so long a distance without a ticket. The inspector then went to examine the tickets of the other passengers and returned with a ticket which he (witness) identified as his own.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crage the witness said when he questioned the accused as to why he gave him a transfer ticket, he replied it was due to mistake.

The accused stated that the witness Dr. Shrinavaz joined his car at the Girgaum terminus. He gave him the transfer ticket and took one anna from him. It was true that he took the ticket back from Dr. Shrinavaz at Watson's Hotel and sold it to another passenger. He did so as Dr. Shrinavaz wanted a direct ticket. As Girgaum Dr. Shrinavaz asked for a ticket for Colaba and he gave him a transfer ticket. When Dr. Shrinavaz asked for a direct ticket he told him that he would change the ticket if he got a passenger for Sassoon Dock. He had no passenger for Sassoon Dock till he arrived at the Watson's Hotel. He was about to give a ticket to Dr. Shrinavaz at the Watson's Hotel when the inspector boarded the car and prevented him from doing so.

Mr. Kapadia said that he was instructed to request the Court to make an example of the accused in dealing with the case as offences of a like nature were very hard to detect.

The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20; in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE AT JUNAGADH.

LOOKING to the fact that all the three towns in the Bombay Presidency possessing an arts college are now unfortunately affected by plague a correspondent writes to point out to the guardians of the boys studying there, as also to the students themselves who may be anxious not to forego the advantage of attending the lectures of college professors but are prevented from so doing by this untoward circumstance, that the Bahauddin College situated in the capital town of Junagadh (which is one of the prominent stations on the B. G. J.-P. Ry.) in Kathiawar, is likely to afford them every convenience and facility both in the matter of study and residential quarters.

It is gratifying to observe that in spite of the prevalence of plague in some of the neighbouring districts Junagadh has all along fortunately continued to be uninfected. This exceptionally favourable circumstance alone is enough to attract to the Bahauddin College students from the mofussil who may be hampered in the prosecution of their studies but there are other advantages which add materially to the usefulness of the Institution. The college building, which is a magnificent edifice located in an open space outside the town but not too far removed from it, and commands a picturesque view all around, affords ample accommodation for the classes and the long row of nicely designed rooms. The first portion of a grand hostel gradually rising near the coll ge is intended to supply every sort of convenience and comfort to those resident students who have the good luck of obtaining admission thereto.

Add to this the excellent Professorial staff under the able Principalship of Mr. James Scott, M. A. (Glasgow), Bar.-at-law (Sydney), provided by the Durbar with characteristic generosity for the Institution which has the proud distinction of having been opened by the Viceroy Lord Curzon, and which has even in the first year of its existence achieved remarkable success by passing a high percentage of its students at the University Examinations.

The college has amply justified its existence by having on its rolls more than 130 boys at present, and we are in a position to state that the college authorities would gladly arrange for the accommodation of any new comers whose course may have been interrupted by the recrudescence of plague, and they would be well advised to apply early for admission so as not to lose the chance of securing free quarters in the new hostel. It may be added that if any students are desirous of attending particular lectures only, they will be allowed to do so on communicating their desire to the Principal.

INDIA AND EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much surprised during my present visit to India by the want of interest shown here with regard to the people and affairs of Egypt. It is quite true that the Mahomedans of the two countries follow with considerable keenness all that is taking place among their brethren in each country, but all others seem to ignore the fact that India and Egypt have so much in common in their present conditions that each has much too learn from the other. It is, of course, impossible for me so go into the subject in any detail here, but it should be almost sufficient to point out that in both countries the whole progress of events is controlled by the fact that in each the same political problem is trying the powers of the ablest administrators that the English Empire can provide. In Egypt as in India we have a purely Oriental people striving for the first time to adapt itself to the exigencies of modern Occidental civilisation. Both countries have made no insignificant progress and both have made it along the same route, trial and failure, leading with varying speed and difficulty to the success so far attained. No doubt the conditions are not exactly alike in both countries, but none the less there is so much similarity that the experience of each affords useful lessons for the other, lessons that, if studied in time and with a due regard to the special circumstances in which they are to be applied, may immensely facilitate the achievement of success. No one acquainted with Mahomedan feeling in either of the two countries can have failed to notice the great influence that the increased communication between them during the past few years has had upon both, and I cannot but think that if the other peoples of India would study Egyptian thought and watch Egyptian progress, as the Mahomedans have been doing, they would have no reason to regret the small call it would make upon their time. It is because I am convinced of the advantage that the peoples of India can derive from this study that I am anxious to awaken interest here in the weekly paper I hope shortly to commence publishing in Egypt. My old journal the "Egyptian Herald" was one of the causes that brought about the keener interest now taken by the Mahomedans of the two countries in each other, the results of which have been beneficial to both and have given each increased respect for the aims and methods of the English officials in their respective countries and I shall aim in my new journal to show how apart from the question of religion the peoples of the two countries will find it to their mutual advantage to keep in touch with the efforts being made by each for the accomplishment of a common aim.—Yours, &c.,

HAJI A. BROWNE.

Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

A COTTON DEALER AND HIS COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Gangabishan Girdharilal against Jamnadas Hurdayal and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 4,620-13-0 due at foot of accounts between them, and for delivery of 100 bales of cotton belonging to the plaintiff and undelivered by the defendants, or payment to the plaintiff of the sum of Rs. 9,483-1-0 on the value thereof. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said he has had dealings with the defendants, who acted in Bombay as his commission agents; and from the accounts of such transaction it appeared that they were indebted to him in the sum of Rs 4,620-13-0 It also appeared that 200 bales of cotton were purchased by the defendants on account of the plaintiff on the 29th March, 1900 and the sum of Rs. 23,073-8-9 had been credited to the defendants in respect of such purchase. Defendants had already sold 100 bales of such cotton on account of the plaintiff and, as appeared from the accounts, plaintiff was credited with the sum of Rs. 9,483-1-0 in respect of such proceeds. Plaintiff had called upon the defendants to deliver to him the remaining 100 bales of cotton, but they had declined to do so except upon payment of a sum of Rs. 9,000 which they falsely alleged to be due to them by the plaintiff.

The defence was that the account annexed to the plaint was not correct. Defendants were entitled to credit in that account for Rs. 7,030-0-9, being the amount paid by them for the plaintiff in respect of two contracts for the purchase of 203 bales of Bhownagger cotton on account of the plaintiff. Defendants said they were also entitled to credit for their commission at eight annas per Rs. 100 and other amounts. Plaintiff owed to them in respect of their dealings as commission agents the sum of Rs. 3,501. They submitted that they had a lien upon the 100 bales of cotton referred to by the plaintiff. They said plaintiff was also indebted to them in Rs. 5,127-8-0. Defendants submitted that the plaintiff ought to be decreed to pay the said sums to them, with costs and interests.

Plaintiff, on the other hand, denied that the defendants were entitled to the sums counterclaimed by them. He denied the allegations and contentions made in the defendants' written statement, and submitted that their counter claim should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 14TH MARCH.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 9th March.

The Hurst Park Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr T C Naple's b aus g Fando aged
Mr Finch's b aus g Response aged
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Hervs Luck 6 years
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II 14 1 3-4
Mr W Moran's ch sus g Opher aged
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture

The Desert Handicap—Distance 1 1-4 miles

Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz aged
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 5 years
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer aged
Mr Finch's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
H H Sir Sivajirao Holkar's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3-4
Mr A M Busnari's b a h Admirer aged
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14 0

The New Selling Plate—Distance 1-2 mile

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's g a h White Fox 13 3 1 2 Rs 800
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Senaiya 13 2 Rs 1200
Mr A W D'sa's g a h Bunder 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr A S Gaitrey's g a h Scatterash 13 2 3-4 Rs 600
Mr C F Vakil's b a h Chip 13 2 1-2 Rs 700
Messrs F Mahomed and Sahab bin Faraj's ch a h Follow Me 13 2 Rs 800
Messrs F Andria's and M Saban's g a h Tartar 13 0 3-4 Rs 700
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr Jackson's b a h Turf King 13 3 3-4 Rs 500
Mr Jackson's ch a h Day Light 14 0 Rs 400
Mr S A Wahed's bl a h Soudan 13 2 1-4 Rs 800
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Terror 13 1 3-4 Rs 400
Mr M Shamlin's g a h Seguin 13 3 1-4 Rs 400
Mr Abdoola Nowajan's g a h Saidee 13 3 Rs 1200
Mr Atdoola Tamimi's g a h Clever Boy 13 2 1-4 Rs 700

The Varsova Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox 13
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14
Mr Farej bin Saead's b a h Mommans 13 2 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's ch a h Artist 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14 0
Mr French's b a h Arabestan 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Leg 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
H H Sir Sivajirao Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1-2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Haddal 13 2 1-2

The Rose Hill Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr T C Naple's b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2
Mr A W D'sa's bl aus m Black Swan 13 2 3-4
Capt Stoddart's br c b m Budmash 14 0 s
Aga S Shah's br aus m Rahel II 14 0
Mr Murray's ch aus g Cocos 14 0
Mr K J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3-4
Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Aurie 13 3 1-2
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0

The Midget Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr K Gladwin's g a h Hypocrite 13 1 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Messrs. G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Messrs. E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisscer 13 2 1-2
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2

The Amateur Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Colonel Eccle's b a h Rocket 14 0
Messrs Foalke's and George's ch a h Little Tom 13 2 1-2
Major England's ch a h Scorn 14 0
Captain Fenn and Captain Alexander's g a h Regret 13 2 1-2
Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 2-4
Captain Winter's b a h Bridoon 13 3
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 9th March.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Jolly Boats Races (no limit to crew) the race to sail at 4-15 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	No.	Names of Boats.	No.
Dustgiri	5035	Gunga	5517
Luxmi	2886	Luxmi	2106
Bhawani	4916	Luxmi	2106
Hindoostan	4268		

Course—From Committee vessels round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard and back across finishing line. Distance—1 28 miles.

Rowing races for Tonies the race to sail at 4-35 p.m. to-day. No. 2348; No. 3117; No. 13238; No. 8789 and No. 12322. Course—Same as for Jolly Boat Race.

Four to Six Oared Race—Man-o'-War the race to sail at 5 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A'ces.	Entered by
H M S Assaye's Whaler	55' Scr	Lt-Comdr R M Lambert, RN
Do.	do.	do.

Course No. 13=1·9 miles.

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To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2'

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FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

WHEN the War Commission commenced its sittings it was anticipated that it would quickly discover someone to hang for the blunders and disasters of the early days of the War; but so far every man who has been called has succeeded—to his own satisfaction at all events—in showing that whoever may have been responsible for the "dies iræ," he was not. Every man did his level best and deserved the success which was denied him—that is, of course, judging from the evidence which had been made public. It is, perhaps, well that the Commission sat with closed doors, and that such reports of its proceedings as are given forth are officially supplied; for it would never have done to expose our weaknesses to our enemies. But such evidence as has been put forward by the Commission serves to demonstrate how searching the enquiry has been, and how determined the Commissioners are that every possible lesson shall be learnt from experience. Lord Roberts pointed out as the first conclusion to be drawn that in future wars a larger number of mounted men would be required, and that these men must be taught to fight on foot, using the rifle, but being trained for shock tactics also. To achieve this he would have more men trained as mounted infantry. But for his position as Commander-in-Chief it might have been better to examine Lord Roberts later on, and to have taken the dramatis personæ of the War in the sequence in which they made their appearance on the stage. It would have simplified the procedure. General Sir William Butler might very properly have come first. He took over command of the forces in South Africa in November, 1898, and almost immediately assumed also the duties of High Commissioner during the absence of Sir Alfred Milner. Sir William revised existing schemes of defence in compliance with orders. But for some reason which the Commission and Sir William only know, although this work was completed in December, 1898, it was not sent home until June, 1899—much too late to admit of anything done before the war broke out. In the most general way we are told that questions were also addressed to him as to his alleged representations on the subject of the strength of the forces required. But the report is more specific when it records that Sir William pointed to passages in despatches to the effect that the War would be of a serious character and partake of the nature of civil war, yet stated that he had not in any official paper mentioned the exact strength of force though he had often made estimates in conversation—a statement which we suppose must acquit him of the repeated charge that he misled Government as to the forces required.

In Sir William Butler's opinion the strength necessary depended on whether the "casus belli" was one which would unite the Dutch population, and whether the end of the war was to be annexation. Sir William makes clear the wisdom of the course he took in refusing to commit himself until he knew precisely what the troops were required to do. Next in order should Sir George White's evidence be taken into account wherein he also complained that when he went out to assume the command in Natal he had not been informed of any plan of campaign or asked to co-operate on any given line. He further spoke disapprovingly of the restrictions placed on expenditure on preparations for war. Then came the justification of his own course of action. The ruling principle of his strategy was to take care of Ladysmith and to use it to cover the capital and south of Natal. He denied that the retreat into Ladysmith on October 30th was at all in the nature of a rout and submitted that his resolve to hold Ladysmith and its successful accomplishment resulted in the complete overthrow of the Boer plan of campaign and saved Natal—a view which has already been expressed on numerous occasions by competent critics. How it was Sir George did not get rid of his cavalry before the seige began is sufficiently explained by his assertion that in view of the great perimeter of the defence he required a rapidly mobile reserve to reinforce quickly any point. Sir George further explained that he had always endeavoured to co-operate with the outside forces during the attempts to relieve Ladysmith, and stated that it had always been his intention in the last resort to try to cut his way out of Ladysmith, and General Buller said that he thought this would have been practicable. But the army in Ladysmith was on its last legs, and any attempt on their part to cut their way out would inevitably have led to their annihilation and the loss of Natal. Sir Redvers was given every opportunity by the Commission of making good his claim to distinction. And it almost seems as though, had his advice been taken by the War Office at the outset, our difficulties would have been very much less. In the beginning of September, 1899, believing that war was inevitable, and having been told by Lord Lansdowne that in the event of war he would be Commander-in-Chief, he put forward representations to the effect that steps should be taken to delay by diplomacy the outbreak of war, and meantime to strengthen the defences of the colonies. He, too, complained of receiving no instructions as to the plan of campaign, and that he had not been taken more fully into consultation before its opening.

So far we are with General Buller. But we cannot say that in his evidence as to the events following his arrival in South Africa he has succeeded in explaining away doubts as to his extraordinary procedure. As to his telegram of December 15 to the War Office, in which he suggested letting Ladysmith go, he sought to persuade the Commission that his meaning was not the surrender of Ladysmith but the abandonment of the immediate attempt to relieve it. This is the first time—notwithstanding countless opportunities—that such an explanation has been offered. He also essayed to give explanations of his heliograph message to Sir George White on December 16. He meant that the steps then suggested as to making terms were only to be taken if Sir George White could not hold out for a month! He thought it would have been quite practicable for Sir George White to break out and join hands with him, and although he did not like directly to ask Sir George to attempt this, he thought that the message in question might have the effect of inducing him to do so. Alas poor General! Each statement he makes goes the further towards his own condemnation and the justification of the subsequent action of Government. What can we say of his remarks on Spion Kop? He considers that the action was not without advantage as his men in those movements gained in knowledge of war and in confidence in themselves and their officers, while great loss both in men and morale was inflicted on the enemy. Confidence in themselves, perhaps, but in their officers! Certainly not in their generals. And at what a cost! It is refreshing to find that other evidence given by various senior officers engaged in the war is more calculated to be turned to good account in case of necessity hereafter. That of Sir Ian Hamilton, for example, wherein he drew the conclusion as to the relations between the attack and defence under modern conditions, and the increased importance of educated intelligence in the individual soldier. He would rather have a more highly trained and less numerous army than one less highly trained and more numerous. To secure this, however, we must go to Sir Archibald Hunter for advice. That distinguished officer is persuaded that the physique of the Army will not be representative of the nation until there was either conscription or men are better paid. He considers that the training of officers for the Army should begin at a much younger age, and that they should be more numerous, better educated, and better paid.

BOMBAY ETHNOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

THE first of a series of monographs dealing with the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay has just been issued. The survey is being carried out under the direction of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, the Superintendent of the Provincial Census, and it is proposed to issue monographs giving as full an account as possible of the most important or most interesting tribes in the Presidency. To make the work of the survey as complete and as accurate as may be, Mr. Enthoven invites the assistance of all who may be able to supply information regarding the various castes into which the population is split up. The educated members of castes will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity to submit materials concerning the origin and customs of their communities. They can also assist, as Mr Enthoven asks them to by useful criticism of the various monographs as they are published, for it is intended to finally republish the whole of the series in a single volume. The survey will include anthropometrical operations, and a beginning in this direction has been already made in making physical measurements of Brahmans, Marathas, Kunbis, Bhils, and Mahars. Totemism, which is still found in certain tribes, and the survival of particular marriage customs are among the special matters in regard to which it is hoped that much new information will be elicited as a result of the present investigations. The monograph which has just been published is an account of the Ahir tribe, the materials for which have been collected and compiled by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar from the "Bombay Gazetteer" and other sources. The Ahirs number 104,894, and are especially numerous in Khandesh, Nasik, Cutch, and Kathiawar, by far the largest numbers being found in the two last named parts of the Presidency. The Ahirs of Cutch and Kathiawar, however, differ considerably from those of the Deccan districts, no doubt as the result of local influences. There have been various theories as to the origin of the tribe, but the conclusion now reached is that they were at first a non-Hindu and a non-Aryan tribe of shepherds or herdsmen leading a nomadic life. They were subsequently incorporated into the Goala caste, an experience that occurred to many other foreign or aboriginal pastoral tribes. It is considered probable that they entered India from Afghanistan and migrated from the Punjab eastward and southward. They appear to have held sway over Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Palanpur, and Cutch, and the greater part of Gujarat was in their possession when the Kathis appeared there in the eighth century. In Khandesh the Ahirs form so great a proportion of the population that the Khandesh dialect of Marathi is called Ahirani and is spoken by half the people. In Cutch and Kathiawar they have also preserved their own dialect. As to the customs of the tribe in the latter parts of the country, the widow of an Ahir marries her late husband's younger brother. In the Deccan the widow is generally married in the same way, or to her cousin by her mother-in-law or aunt-in-law, though if she be an adult she can marry any man she likes. Totemistic sects exist among these people, showing their non-Aryan origin, while the theory of their foreign origin is strengthened by the fact that the people of one of their endogamous sections are called Romabans. This is held to point to a foreign horde from Romak, identified by Sanskrit scholars with Alexandria and other places outside India where astronomy was studied. The monograph on the Ahirs is an admirable beginning of the series to be published, and indicates the valuable results which will accrue from the survey now being carried out.

THE STAGE AS A PROFESSION.

IT is indeed a sign of the times that a reputable journal such as the "Cornhill" can tender advice and information upon the subject of the stage as a profession for the rising generation. Time was, and it is not so very far distant, when the horror with which the stage as a profession was regarded, even by those who did not scruple to avail themselves of the entertainment which it afforded, was intense. Even now there is a very large section of the community who would be utterly shocked at the mere suggestion of any of their kith and kin accepting the stage as a life's vocation. That this prejudice is not merely the survival of the old puritanical hatred of anything connected with or bearing the semblance of play acting, is proved by the fact that there are many who, though finding the keenest of enjoyment in the drama have still a pious horror of the green room. Sarah Bernhardt has written a powerful plea for the stage, and has proved—what to some folks, perhaps, needed no proof—that the power for good which the stage possesses is immense. And recently there have been many attempts to raise the curtain in order to demonstrate that not only is the effect of the stage supremely moral, but that it is in itself moral. These avowals and appeals have had weight, but it is more likely that the trend of public opinion in recent years in favour of the stage has been due simply and solely to common sense. The writer in the "Cornhill" already alluded to does not hold out a very glowing picture to the youth who is fired with dreams of dramatic successes. He has still, it appears, to follow the old method, the method which has often caused more real pathos in the pursuit of the stage than was ever pourtrayed upon it. The young actor is advised first of all to seek an introduction to a provincial company, to enter into service with such managers as for instance Mr. F. R. Benson, Mr. Edward Compton, or Mr. Ben Greet. He must not stickle over salary, and must be thankful for the thirty shillings a week that is likely to be doled out to him for a long time after his debut as a "walker-on." He must be prepared for endless disappointment; he must be prepared to be out of work for long periods, and he must turn a deaf ear to the sneers and disparagement which will doubtless meet his efforts in the early days of his stage history. All this, though not encouraging perhaps, is very good advice; and there is one other very sound exhortation which the writer offers to the young actor:—"Do not," he says, "mistake social for artistic success. Your smart and well-to-do friends will be just as reluctant as anybody else to pay money to see you in an unsuccessful play. If you make a hit in a successful one, not a few of them—such are the contradictions in human nature—will be among the first to ask you to give them seats for nothing. In regard to the morality of the stage the writer points to the testimony of our leading actresses. Such testimony as this, he says, is better worth listening to than the silly falsehoods which are swallowed by a gullible public, greedy to an inconceivable degree of gossip and chatter about the private lives of public favourites, of the exaggerated statements of the disappointed. In the stage there is, at any rate, more opportunity for the success of ability coupled with strenuous energy and application than in any other of the professions. No amount of personal influence will ever gain the applause of the public, and though influence may place a young man upon the stage it cannot keep him there.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 17th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

AMONG the latest proposals for all British cables is one to connect Mauritius direct with Colombo.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Kendall, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with five British details.

IN the final of the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament at Umballa the 19th Bengal Lancers were victorious, defeating the 15th Bengal Lancers by 2 goals, 4 subsidiaries, to 1 goal.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th February 1903 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 267,011 maunds and Rs. 55,104 in the earnings.

OWING to the danger of an outbreak of plague at Thanessar during the sun-eclipse fair the booking of pilgrims by railway from infected districts will be suspended from the 20th to the 30th March.

IT is anticipated at Rewah that the Viceroy will arrive on the 1st April and stay until the 10th. Great preparations are being made for his reception by the Maharaja, for the visit is the first that Lord Curzon has paid to the State.

WE regret to learn that Colonel Harvey-Kelly, who was at Bombay on his way Home, when he was recalled to Madras on the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Alan Daly, has since fallen ill, and is at present an inmate of the General Hospital, Madras.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 24th January 1903, amounted to Rs 22,953, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 867; the total earnings from 1st January to 24th January 1903 were Rs. 90,037 an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,618.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th January 1903 amounted to Rs. 3,564, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 27; the total earnings from 1st January to 24th January 1903 were Rs. 10,873, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1985.

THE usual appropriation report on the accounts of the Government of India for 1902-2 is published. It shows that while the Budget Estimate provided for a small surplus of £690,900, the actual figures worked out to a surplus of £4,950,200 in spite of additional grants of £266,700 to the provincial revenues. Railway earnings showed an increase over the estimate of £1,011,400, while the saving under the head of Army expenditure was £1,371,300.

WHILE on the subject of telegraph signalling, says the "Pioneer", we may mention that the question of a cheaper inland traffic is still engaging the attention of Government. Numerous proposals have been submitted and considered, but no decision has yet been reached. We have already said that the telegraph might be popularised by charging a 2 anna fee for the address of unlimited length, and making the unit of charge four words instead of eight as at present. The cheapest message at "deferred" rates would then cost 6 annas; but we understand that a proposal has been made to adopt the four-word unit and give the address free as now, with or without a limitation in its length. This would be even better than the rate suggested by us, and we should welcome so great a change if the Telegraph authorities can see their way to adopting it. The free address has undoubtedly an enormous attraction for the native senders of telegrams, and it is upon these that Government must rely for any big expansion of traffic. In any case whether the address is to remain free, or to be subjected to an initial charge of two annas, whether it is to be of unlimited length or curtailed, say to eight words, we hope that the four-word unit in the body of the message will carry the day.

THE TOLSTOY PLAY AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. TREE.

IT is Easter-eve in a Russian country house. In the lanes outside, the peasants are singing their Easter hymn, and as you look from the window across the snow, far away in the distance, the lights gleam through the stained glass windows of the church. On the stroke of midnight the bells ring out for early mass, the first mass on Easter morning.

Christ is risen! Peace be with you! The greeting, so unfamiliar to English ears, passes from lip to lip, as the servants and the peasants salute one another and presently welcome with affection their young master Prince Dmitry Nehludof who having left them as a lad has only to-night returned a fine young soldier in all the glory of his uniform. The peasants surround him with their good wishes and their Easter offerings. His old aunts who brought him up as a boy make him tenderly welcome. And then the little Katusha comes also to greet her one-time playfellow and her love story gradually unfolds itself.

Such are the opening scenes of the much-discussed new play, "Resurrection," which has been adapted from Tolstoy's novel for Mr. Tree by M. Bataille and Mr. Michael Morton.

"It is entirely different from anything we have ever done before, isn't it?" said a familiar voice in my ear.

My thoughts, writes M. W. of the "Pall Mall Gazette," were still with Katusha, and the dear old aunts, and the patchwork quilt that had taken five years to finish, and I was quite startled to find that it was none other than Prince Nehludof himself, or, in other words, Mr. Tree, who was occupying the next stall to mine. He seemed inclined to stay there, while the carpenters and scene-shifters were busy getting ready for the next act, the first scene of which shows us the twelve jurors debating as to their verdict while Katusha's life hangs in the balance.

"As a picture of Russian life, that first act should prove interesting," I ventured to remark.

"The atmosphere is a novel one, at all events," said Mr. Tree, "and look upon the production of this play, embodying as it does the creed of perhaps the greatest living writer, as a most important event in the history of this theatre. Those who have merely read the book can have but little idea as to the scope and intention of the play, for the author of our English version seems to me to have eliminated most successfully the sordid and painful realism of Tolstoy's studies of Russian life, emphasizing only the ideal moral lesson which lies at the root of the whole matter."

"But you have one scene laid in the Moscow prison and one in Siberia?

"That is so, and I grant you that these scenes must need be painful although not necessarily repulsive. Even when Katusha is seen at the lowest ebb of her degradation, it cannot be denied that the lessons taught by the example of Prince Nehladof are lessons of pure, heroic unselfishness. Personally, I look upon 'Resurrection' as a pure and beautiful play, free entirely from that depressing sense of hopelessness which is characteristic of certain parts of the book. In fact, I would say that the theme which Tolstoy set almost entirely in the minor key of misery our adaptors have transposed into a melody in a major key, ending with a full and satisfying chord of hope."

"The political element does not enter strongly into the story as told upon the stage?"

"Oh, no. The problems are social rather than political. Here and there you may come across some home thrusts, as, for example, in the ballroom scene, where I deliver that little speech of mine, with truth for a text, finding fault with the artificial and rotten state of Russian society and fashionable life generally. But Nehludof's impatience of the world's hypocrisy is not the keynote of the play. It is beyond everything a story of love and sacrifice. I think you will find that in our play thesometimes tiresome self-conscious rectitude of Tolstoy's hero, who blushes at his own good deeds, is done away with entirely. I think it is Mr. Morton's turn now to be catechized," said Mr. Tree with a smile, "and they really do want me on the stage. Just look at those doors. They are flimsy and insecure. They have no handles. When you touch them they tremble. When they are supposed to be shut, they gape open an inch or two. I think I could give a new answer to an old riddle: "When is a door not a door? When it is on the stage." And so, with murmured threats of vengeance on the carpenters, Mr. Tree passed over that perilous wooden bridge which spans the orchestra, at rehearsal time, and left Mr. Morton to my tender mercies.

WHAT MR. MICHAEL MORTON HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE PLAY.

"You must have found the book very difficult to dramatize?" I hazarded, as, with a weary sigh Mr. Morton resigned himself to the inevitable,

"When I first sat down to it" said he, "I felt that I was undertaking an impossible task. The Tolstoy idea was so big that it seemed to me hopeless to attempt to give it dramatic expression. But after I had gathered courage to start the work I felt differently. The whole thing was so ennobling, the moral tone was so absolutely pure and fine that as I worked on and struggled with the technical difficulties of the adaptation I felt what I can only describe as the uplifting of inspiration. As an actor in America and also as a playwright I have had considerable experience and I was able therefore fully to realize the immense difficulties of putting such a story on the stage. However the keen delight I have felt in my work has more than repaid me for the difficulties."

"The play has been a great success in Paris?"

"Curiously enough on the night of its production here at His Majesty's, it reaches its hundredth performance at the Odeon with Mlle. Eady as Katusha and M. Dumeny as Prince Nehludof. On the same evening also a version identical in all respects with this one will be produced at the Victoria Theatre in New York. For this American version I have already arranged every detail. The acting manager came over here from New York, stayed two days in London, and during that time I went over every scene of the play with him, giving him exactly my ideas as to how it should be rendered by the American company."

"The characters in the play are identical with those in the book, I suppose?"

"As far as possible I have tried to carry out Tolstoy's conception, except that I have made Nehludof's fiancée Mari, the oddly named 'Missy' of the book altogether a sweet and sympathetic character. In the play she is a fresh young girl—innocent, right-minded, and as different as possible from the artificial women by whom she is surrounded."

"You consider that the chief interest of the play lies in its humanity?"

"Undoubtedly I do. The gospel it preaches is one of unselfishness and sympathy, and when the curtain falls in the last act on the snow-swept fields of Siberia and you see that the woman Katusha is willing also out of her great love to sacrifice herself in giving up her lover, you feel that after all there is some good in human nature at its worst and that the lesson of unselfish sacrifice has not been taught in vain."

"The production must have involved a vast amount of work?"

"I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to Mr. Tree. He has spared no trouble, no expense, and to work with him has been a labour of love. Most valuable of all, perhaps, are his artistic enthusiasm and sympathy, and the way in which he has thrown himself heart and soul into the part of Prince Nehludof. And then Miss Lena Ashwell's rendering of Katusha seems to me——" But here Miss Ashwell herself joined us, in her prison dress, brown jacket and short grey skirt, with a coloured kerchief tied over her head, and thrown round her shoulders, the rough grey overcoat which the women-prisoners wear, when in melancholy single file they go to service in the prison chapel.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING NEAR DAMOT.

ENEMY'S CAMELS CAPTURED.

DESERTION OF SOMALIS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

An official despatch from Colonel Swann at Berbera states that he despatched on the 3rd inst. [illegible] companies of Pioneers, 100 Somali Mounted Infantry, and 50 men of the Camel Corps with a Marconi Section to occupy Damot. The force arrived on the 4th inst.

A small body of the Mullah's horse which was posted there retreated rapidly south, pursued by the mounted troops who killed three of the enemy and captured all the water camels.

The water supply at Damot is apparently permanent. Major Gough commanded the force.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

It was the movements of the British Columns on both sides of the Haud Desert that compelled the Mullah to divide his forces prior to the occupation of Damot.

The Somali levies were given a large share of the operations. The result was unsatisfactory, desertions being numerous.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

POPULAR PROTEST AGAINST AN ARMY BILL.

POLICE CHARGE THE CROWD.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

Demonstrations took place yesterday at Buda Pesth. They were organised by the Independence Party against the Austro Hungarian Army Bill.

The Police charged the crowds and dispersed them. Sixty arrests were made.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS.

The Trade Returns show that the Exports during February increased by £1,463,000 while the Imports decreased by £1,120,000.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 9

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 p. m. yesterday, and the steamer China for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NARROW MAJORITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

A special cablegram, dated London, the 8th instant, states :—

The increasing activity and determination of the Conservative malcontents are much discussed. On the Penrhyn Labour dispute the Ministerial majority was only 30.

GERMAN ATTACK ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

The Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" attacks the British rule in India predicting an ultimate catastrophe in consequence of merciless bleeding of the natives.

CRICKET REFORM.

WICKET TO BE WIDENED.

The Marylebone Cricket Committee have decided to adhere to the proposal to widen the wicket.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

It is stated that Mr Bourdillon continues to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal until September

DRIVING ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

A telegram from Simla says Major Ronaldson Clark and Mrs. Clark were thrown out of a landau near Solon on Saturday owing to the ponies bolting and colliding with a cart. Both were cut and bruised but were able to proceed to Simla.

THE BANGALORE DEFAMATION CASE.

DEFENDANT APOLOGISES.

BANGALORE, MARCH 9.

In the defamation case brought by Mr. W. H. Johnson against Mr Mervyn Smith, which came on for the evidence of Mr O'Shaughnessy to-day, before the District Magistrate. The defendant expressed regret for making the statement that complainant had borrowed Rs. 400 from the Secretary of the Bowring Institute as he had since found that the statement was false.

The case was thereupon withdrawn.

A CORRESPONDENCE has recently passed betweeen a well-known firm of Calcutta solicitors - Messrs. Leslie and Hinds - and the Advocate-General of Bengal on a question which seems, at present, to exercise the solicitors of Calcutta. Is a Barrister within his rights in refusing to accept [illegible] though not retained by the other side. The question arose out of Messrs. Leslie delivering on behalf of the plaintiff in a suit, to a member of the Calcutta Bar a brief against another member of the profession, which the former refused, stating that he did not care to appear against a personal friend. Refe ence having being made to the Advocate-General for opinion, Mr. Woodsoffe holds that a Barrister is as free to refuse a brief as a solicitor is to decline a client. To a layman it would appear preposterous to look upon a Barrister in the same light as we do a licensed cabman—obliged to take a fare if found waiting at a stand. As Socialism advances it is possible that we shall reach the stage when the State will entertain a Corps of Advocates for the benefit of litigants in general; but with things on their present footing there seems to be no possible reason why a Barrister should not be as free to chose his cases as he is to decide where he shall dine.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FAST MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Addressing the Director-General of Post Office on the subject of the unsatisfactory state of mail communications between Calcutta and South Africa the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggest the existing subsidy to be extended to induce the establishment of a regular service of quick steamers.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

SIR HENRY BLAKE APPOINTED.

COLOMBO, MARCH 9.

Lord Lamington is not coming as Governor of Ceylon, but Sir Henry Arthur Blake, who arives in December next.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake G. C. M. G., K. C. M. G., F. R. G. S., has been Governor of Hongkong since 1897. He is the eldest son of the late Peter Blake of Carbally Castle, County Galway, and was born at Limerick on the 18th January, 1840. He joined the Royal Irish Constabulary in February, 1859, and was appointed Special Resident Magistrate in 1870. In January, 1882, he was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates selected by Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland. He was appointed Governor of the Bahamas from January 1884 to 1887, of Newfoundland from 1887 to 1888, and was appointed to Queensland in 1888, but did not take up the appointment. He became Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica in December, 1889, and continued in office till 1897. At the request of the Legislature and public bodies of the island, his term was extended in 1894, and again in 1896.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Major Chapman, R. E., from Aden, has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Allahabad District.

Lieutenant Malan, R. E., has been transferred from Calcutta to the Karachi Submarine Mining Corps.

Captain Close, R. E., has been transferred from Bengal to the Bombay Command.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS SPORTS.

THE annual sports in connection with the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association were held on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon. The following are the results :—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—1 Hildreth, yards 94-1-1 ; 2 Elchidana, yards 91-0-2 ; 3 Stevenson, yards 90-1-4.

WIDE JUMP—Hildreth, feet 16-1; 2 Stevenson, feet 15-7 ; 3 Kelly, feet 15-2

Pole Jump—Hogan, feet 8-6 ; 2 Kelly, feet 8-6 ; 3 Gonsalves 8 feet.

Hundred yards race for boys under 14—1, Ambre ; 2 Abdul Aziz ; 3, Kelly.

Hundred yards race for boys under 12—1, Corner 2, Miller ; 3, Smith.

The sports will be continued this afternoon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey. Perfect Via Suez, perfect

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted.

Monlmein route to [illegible] Siam interrupted within Indian frontier between [illegible] and Tavoy.

Latest dates of Foreign Mails received at Bombay from the United Kingdom and the Continent during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	9	.....
Teheran	9	2	2-5 p m	0	28
Suez	9	2	30 p m	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th March, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	0	1
,, Karachi	0	14	0	2
,, Madras	0	17	0	2

THE Select Committee on the Indian Tea Cess Bill have recommended that Madras should have one member on the Committee which will administer the funds raised. The States of Travancore and Cochin, where the tea industry is now progressing, propose to levy cesses on the tea exported from their territories and make the proceeds over to the Committee.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the "Gazette of India" intended to prevent the evasion of countervailing duties by transhipment of sugar at Karachi to ports in the Persian Gulf and on the Makran and Southern Arabian coasts and its re-importation thence into British India through India through ports in Native States on the Bombay coast. No transhipment of sugar and no shipment of warehoused sugar at Karachi to twenty-nine ports enumerated will hence forth be allowed.

The Karachi Port Trustees have resolved to introduce the Wigham system of lighting for the Manora Breakwater Light. It will be remembered that the light which is in a very exposed position at the end of the Breakwater has on several occasions been rendered useless owing to the pillars upon which the wire carrying the lantern is supported being swept away by heavy seas in the monsoon. It has now been decided to do away with these pillars and wire for drawing the lantern to and from the head of the breakwater, and in their place to introduce a Wigham light which will burn continuously day and night for the three months in the monsoon during which it is next to impossible to land on the head of the Breakwater. The lamp will be lit about the end of May, and will burn steadily until the end of August when the monsoon seas will have subsided sufficiently to allow of the lamp being reached and the oil and wick renewed. The Wigham system of lighting for buoys and beacons etc, has been already tried in Australia the West Indies and other places, and appears to have given satisfactory results, and has been recommended for adoption in the Bombay Harbour.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

THERE is one topic of conversation here that one finds just now at every table. It is that of the site for the Victoria Memorial Hall. I can hardly say people have been taking sides because scarcely anyone will admit that there is more than one side to the question. An occasional official and some few none-officials disagree, but the majority is numerically overwhelming. The minority makes up in weight what it lacks in other ways. It comprisses the Building Committee with such names as those of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, the head of the Bank of Bengal, and the Government solicitor. "A sufficiently considerable minority" I hear you say ; nevertheless it is a minority.

The trouble arose out of the question of settling a site for the great marble edifice which is to be built with the quarter of a million sterling collected for a memorial to the late Queen Victoria. When the money had been obtained Lord Curzon nominated a Building Committee to settle the arrangements. This Building Committee brought out Sir William Emerson, the well known architect, from England, and spent some money in making trial borings for foundations. As the result, a site was fixed upon in a corner of the Calcutta Maidan close to the Osterlony monument. This was afterwards changed to a much more commanding site in the best part of the maidan opposite Government House. The public were duly informed and everybody grumbled, but there were other things to think about at the moment and no attempt at organised opposition appeared. None was inclined to take the onus upon himself of standing out to champion the inviolability of the great open expense of grassy Maidan which Calcutta is jealously anxious to save from being built upon.

A few weeks ago workmen were to be seen digging holes for experimental foundations, and Lord Curzon, about the same time, referred in one of his speeches to the site as settled. The grumble then found voice. People began writing to the Calcutta papers, and it was suddenly discovered that the feeling against blocking the Maidan in the way proposed was exceedingly strong.

The Building Committee issued a long explanation, in which they endeavoured to show that the site they had selected was the most suitable one, admitting at the same time, however, that there was another only slightly less satisfactory. Their arguments were warmly attacked, and Calcutta with but few dissentients declared that while it had no objection to the alternative site, which involved the removal of a particularly undesirable jail, the site first selected they did not under any circumstances want.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent round an inquiry to ascertain the views of the commercial community. The result was a practically unanimous vote (118 to 6) against the site selected by the Committee and in favour of the alternative site. The Trades Association did the same. The vote of the members was 53 to 8 to the same effect. The British Indian Association which represents the Zemindars of the province also sent in a report in favour of the recommendation of the Committee. This is where the matter now stands. An announcement will probably be made ere this appears in your columns, setting the matter at rest. Meanwhile the testing for foundations on the Maidan continues. The subsoil of Calcutta consists of a hard crust of baked mud superimposed upon a substratum of watery slush. Buildings, therefore, have to be founded on platforms of concrete which serve to spread the weight over as large an area as possible. The old idea of digging down for something solid for them to rest upon has been entirely abandoned. The new system triumphantly withstood the great earthquake of 1897, and the tests which have now been going on show there should be no difficulty in making the great marble halls of the Victoria Memorial secure for practically all time. The system of testing adopted has been to sink small brick pillars a few feet into the soil, and then to put platforms of rails upon them and load up the latter with pig iron. In this way it has been possible to employ pressures up to four times the amount per square foot that will be put upon the foundations by the Memorial. At this pressure there have been indications of a limit of sustaining capacity having been reached, but the margin is an ample one, and so far as the foundations go there should be no difficulty in constructing a pile capable of lasting out the thousand years which the Memorial is to be designed to endure.

The architect, Sir William Emerson, is probably the most distinguished exponent of the building art which Great Britain possesses. The Liverpool Cathedral and Hamilton House were designed by him, and are both triumphs which may well inspire the Committee to hope that something very good indeed may be produced with magnificent funds available. The standard of the Taj which it is their ambition to surpass is an aspiring one, but, with Lord Curzon to direct the work, it is by no means impossible that their ambition may be realised. Like every one else Sir William Emerson has had his failures as well as his successes. The Allahabad Cathedral is one of the latter, but it must be remembered that he was a very young man when he designed the Allahabad Cathedral, and that failure of inexperience coupled with insufficient funds is no bar to success when these drawbacks have been removed.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University last evening, when the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

On the motions of Dr. G. B. Kher Principal Mr. Macmillan, and Dr T. Nariman. Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Professor O V Muller and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy were elected members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

MR. N. J. WADIA SCHOLARSHIP.

Professor Macmillan proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate that the offer of Rs 6,000 from the trustees of the late Mr. N. J Wadia Charity Fund for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia be accepted with [illegible] thanks of the Senate, and that the following regulations be adopted for the award of the scholarship. A scholarship to be called "THE NUSSERWANJI JEHANGIRJI WADIA SCHLARSHIP," of the value of the annual income of the Fund (subject to the 5 per cent deduction mentioned below), and tenable for one year shall be awarded by the syndicate in alternate years to the candidate who passes the second Examination in Medicine and to the candidate who passes the second examination in Civil Engineering with the highest number of marks from among the Parsee candidates, on condition that the scholar prosecutes his studies for the corresponding Degree examination at one of the colleges recognised by the University of Bombay. In the absence in any year of an eligible Parsee candidate in the medical Examination, one scholarship shall be awarded to the eligible candidate at the Engineering Examination of that year and vice versa. In the absence in any year of an eligible Parsee candidate both in the Medical and Engineering Examinations the scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who passes with the highest number of marks the second Medical or second Engineering examination, as the case may be, of that year. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded must satisfy the Syndicate within four weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognised College or Institution. The stipend of the scholarship shall be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the head of such recognised College or Institution who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his College or institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend or to declare the scholarship forfeited. The annual income of the Fund shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent to be contributed to the General Fund of the University. And surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the scholarship during any year or part of a year, shall be applied by the syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment. The Senate shall have the power whenever it may think fit to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship may be awarded or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. T Nariman and duly passed, and the Senate then dispersed

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at the Town Hall, last evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, president, being in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance of members of the Society.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. R. Scott, the honorary secretary, read the annual report, from which the following are extracts :—Thirty new members were elected during the year and 5 non-resident members came to Bombay and were added to the list of resident members. 31 members resigned 14 retired, 4 died and 7 having left Bombay desired their names to be transferred to the non-resident list, and the names of 3 members were removed from the roll for non-payment of subscription. The total number at the end of the year was 237, including life members. Of these 41 were absent from India for the whole year or portions of the year. The number at the end of the previous year was 231. 13 new members were admitted under this class and 7 were transferred from the list of resident members 6 members withdrew, 1 retired and 5 became resident members. The number on the roll at the close of the year was 70 against 62 in the preceding year. Of the resident members who resigned during the year, the large number were military officers and gentlemen connected with banks and mercantile firms, who withdrew from membership on account of their leaving Bombay. The Society record with regret the death of the following member during the year :—Mr. Prabhuram Jivanram Vaidya, M. Daipatram P. Khakhar, Mr. Byramji N. Cama, and Mr. J. Leask.

The Society received the following papers during the year ;—Liabes Dialect of Arabic, by Lt.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar I. M. S. (Retired). The coins of the Gujarat Saltanat. By the Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor. Dhar and Mandu, by Captain E. Barnes. Epigraphic Notes, by B. R. Bhandarkar, M. A. Gurjars, by D. R. Bhandarkar, M. A. The total issue for the year was 37,104 volumes comprising 26,054 volumes of new books, including periodicals, and 11,050 of the old ; a daily average, excluding Sundays, and Holidays, of 124 volumes. The issue in the previous year amounted to 33,648 volumes. The accessions to the library during the year numbered 1,174 volumes. Of these 766 volumes were required by purchase and 408 by gift. The coin cabinet received an addition of 14 coins during the year. Of these 2 were gold, 8 silver, and 4 copper. They were all received under the Treasure Trove Act. The total amount of subscriptions collected was Rs. 10,880-6-8. The sub-criptions received in 1901 amounted to Rs. 11,509-14-0. There was besides a sum of Rs. 120 received on account of life-subscription, from one Non-Resident member, which has been duly invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 659-6-11 and the invested funds amount to Rs. 14,800.

A society of French savants, presided over by Dr. Senart, invited an International Congress of Orientalists to meet at Hanoi, in the first week of December for the purpose of carrying on researches on subjects relating to India and the Far East. The Director of the Ecole Francaise d' Extreme, Orient, which had been entrusted with the organisation of the Congress and the French Consul at Bombay, on behalf of the French Government, sent an invitation to the Society, expressing a hope that it would be pleased to be represented at the Congress, adding that the delegates would be given a free passage, first-class, by the Messageries Maritimes Steamers, to and from Indo China. In pursuance of this invitation the Committee of Management nominated Principal M. MacMillan and Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar as the Society's Delegates. Dr. Bhandarkar, however, was not able to accept the invitation, Principal MacMillan accepted and read a paper and otherwise took part in the proceedings of the Congress.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dick, the report read was adopted and passed.

On the motion of Mr. G. A. Kettridge, seconded by Mr. Furdoonjee Merwanjee Parekh, the following committee for the current year was appointed :—

President—The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Vice-president—Messrs. James MacDonald, K. R. Cama, M. Macmillan, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Members—Messrs. Cumruddin Tyebjee, F. R. Vicajee, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Shamsul-Ulama J. J. Modi, Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai, Shamsul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotun Professor A. L. Caverton, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Honorary Secretary—The Rev. R. Scott. Honorary Auditors—Messrs. H. R. H. Wilkinson and Framroz A. Vakil.

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved that "the members of the Society, in view of the early departure of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy from India, desire to place on record their high and grateful appreciation of his services to them as a member of committee, and for the last four years as president. In all questions that have arisen respecting the management of the Society, or the rooms it occupies, Mr. Candy has brought to it the full benefit of his experience and influence. His attention to the interests of the Society has been constant, and his helpful counsel highly beneficial. The members, in bidding him good bye, wish him many years of the highest happiness." Dr. Mackichan said this was the last occasion on which Mr. Candy would preside at this Society. They had already accepted his successor in the chair, and they had thus said their official farewell to him. It would be unbecoming on their part, however, to content themselves with such a formal farewell for the valuable services he had rendered. Mr. Candy in whatever office or duty he undertook put his whole heart and soul in his work. He showed energy and an amount of zeal which called for their warmest recognition. His connection with the Society for many years had now terminated ; and they had this last opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of his services. They wished him every blessing on his departure from India, and trusted he might be spared for many long years in the home land to interest himself in the prosperity of the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in seconding the proposition, said there was the disadvantage of speaking of Mr. Candy in his presence. But he thought he ought to say that he knew Mr. Candy in another place, and they were all indebted to him for his qualities of head and heart, and especially for his work outside the sphere of his official duties. Either as a judge or on the administrative side of the High Court he knew how conscientious and hard working he had been. As Vice-Chancellor of the University or president of this Society, his work had always been conscientious ; and had done a good deal of work for both the institutions.

Mr. Justice Candy, in reply, said he felt very much the kindness they had shown him ; and was most grateful for the terms of the resolution. He might say a few words on the spirit of the moment and he felt no elaborate preparation, no ornate sentences were necessary. No man, however, could leave the land of his birth without feeling a wrench at parting from it, for he was born at Mahableshwar in 1845 and had spent thirty seven and thirty-eight years in service. His father had passed fifty-six years of his life in India. The associations of his service for the last 14 or 15 years in connection with this Society would, he believed, stand out very brightly ; because in the rooms of the Society European and native gentlemen were brought into contact in an informal way. After a long day's toil as a judge, he preferred to pass an hour in the rooms of the Society. They had very kindly said he had done all in his power for the benefit of the Society, but he might say that beyond attending all meetings, and making efforts for the good of the Society, he had done nothing special. His wish ever prosperity to the Society, and in saying farewell he did so from the bottom of his heart and in all sincerity. (Applause.)

The proceedings then closed.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

THE World's Entertainers will open for a short season in Bombay by a performance at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday night. This Vaudeville Company has earned for itself a world wide reputation, and it will be the first thing of the kind in Bombay. A glance at the advertisement, which will be found in another column, will be quite sufficient to prove this. The Company has met with the greatest of success wherever it has gone, and as every turn is of the very highest order it is not likely that Bombay will be the first city they have visited to show lack of appreciation. Mrs. Lee and Rial pride themselves in the fact that whereas they give their patrons the completest satisfaction in the matter of skill, variety, and humour, their performance is refined and free from everything of an objectionable character.

THE small Committee which met at Calcutta last week to consider the establishment of an Imperial Agricultural Laboratory at Pusa has dispersed. Its recommendation will be duly considered by Government.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of four members for the Standing Committee in place of the following four who retire on the 1st April next under Section 45 (2) of the Municipal Act III of 1888 :—The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, Rahimtoola, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee.

For the four vacancies there were eight candidates in the fields, and they were : The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Dr. Ramchandra Dadabhanjee, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. G. K. Lund, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, and Mr. Yusuf Hajee Ismail.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, scrutineers were appointed and voting papers handed to the members. Subsequently the scrutineers declared the result of the ballot as follows :—

CANDIDATES.	VOTES.
The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	44
The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola	44
Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee	33
Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee	31
Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail	28
Mr. J. B. Petit	27
Mr. K. N. Wadia	25
Mr. George Lund	16

The first four candidates were declared duly elected members of the Standing Committee.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. A. Thomson and Sakharam Dhondoo Gupte were re-appointed auditors of the municipal accounts for the ensuing year and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 5,000 each per annum.

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER.

On the motion of Dr. Master, the Corporation recorded a letter from the Government, stating that Mr. H. V. R. Kemball had been appointed a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. F. A. Hutchinson, resigned.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The Corporation also recorded a letter from the Government intimating that the resignation of Mr M. Macmillan of his seat on the Joint Schools Committee had been accepted and that Mr. A. L. Covernton had been appointed in his place.

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Assessor and Collector stating that for the quarter ended 31st December last 1,276 bicycles and 9 tricycles were taxed, the amount of the tax levied being Rs. 2,553. On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia, the Assessor's letter was recorded.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 9th February last, stating that in accordance with Section 12 (3) of Act IV of 1898, the term of office of (1) the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, (2) Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, and (3) Dr. A. G. Viegas, as Trustees on the Board would expire on the 31st March next, and requesting that necessary steps might be taken for a fresh election in terms of Section 11 of the Act.

For the three vacancies mentioned in the above letter, there were the following four candidates : The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. S. D Khote, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

Scrutineers were appointed and voting papers were handed out to the members. The result of the ballot was subsequently declared by the President as under :—

CANDIDATES.	VOTES.
Mr. D. E. Wacha	59
The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	55
Dr. A. G. Viegas	48
Mr. S. D. Khote	33

The first three candidates were declared duly elected members of the City Improvement Trust.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. N. Katrak moved :—"That in view of the level of the water in Vehar Lake being 13 1-2 ft. below the wasteweir on the 15th February, 1903, and a probable further fall in the level of about 5 ft, in the next four months (calculated on the figures of last year), thereby lowering the level to 18 1-2 ft. below wasteweir on the 15th June, 1903, or the beginning of the next monsoon, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of utilizing the Pawai water by pumping it into the Vehar mains, and thereby conserving Vehar water in order to raise the level of water in Vehar Lake ; and if the course proposed is considered to be desirable, to send proposals for the same in time to admit of measures being taken in that direction."

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee opposed the motion on the ground that the water in the Pawai Lake had already been condemned and pronounced as impotable. If it was utilised it would bring on malaria and other diseases.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, agreeing with the last speaker, observed that the water in the Pawai Lake was surcharged with vegetable matters to such an extent, that it could not be filtered by any means and made potable. If the water was introduced into the Vehar Lake it would endanger the health of the city. The supply of such water would produce diarrhœa, dysentery, and even cholera.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to get the Pawai water analysed.

Dr. Sakhla seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta also opposed Dr. Katrak's proposition. He said that considering the health of the city it would be inadvisable even to make an experiment with the water.

Dr. Katrak withdrew his proposition and so did Mr. Manmohandas in regard to his amendment, and the matter eventually dropped.

STORAGE CAPACITY OF MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Commissioner forwarded a memorandum from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, on the question of increasing the storage capacity of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, in his memorandum stated :—The Additional Storage Reservoir might be constructed for the sum of about Rs. 2,33,000. Its capacity would be about 5 million gallons. It would be covered with reinforced concrete supported on steel beams, and a garden formed on the top. The construction of the new filters would not be materially affected, the only difference being that the banking on their northern side would be done away with and a new site would require to be selected for the sand washers.

The Executive Engineer in his memorandum stated :—It will make very little difference either in design or cost if both the works, viz., the excavation of the filters and the construction of additional storage reservoirs, were undertaken simultaneously or at different times, provided the following precautions are now taken. viz.:— (1) The sand washers should be built so as to be outside the limit of the area required for the additional storage. (2) The N.-W. corner of the additional filter should be built in steps so as to secure a proper bond of the old with the new work when constructed. (3) Provision of a penstock or sluice in the northern wall of the additional filters so as to admit water from the storage basin under the new filters into the proposed additional storage reservoir now under consideration. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, does not consider tails to be necessary. He thinks that one or two holes would answer the purpose, but it appears to me that a penstock would be very useful at times of repairs, either in one storage basin or the other. The cost of this would be small. (4) The tramway should be so laid now that it may not have to be shifted when the additional storage is to be provided. (5) The outlet pipe from the storage basin now under construction should be so laid as to be clear of the ground on which the additional storage is to be built.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the reports were recorded, and the Commissioner was requested to take all the necessary precautions on those suggested by the Executive Engineer and his Deputy.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

THE adoption of automatic signalling apparatus by the Indian Telegraph Department has been a great success. Thus the long Press messages received in Bombay on the arrival of the English mail are wired automatically direct to Rangoon, not to speak of Calcutta and Madras. "Deferred" traffic is also disposed of in the same expeditious manner : Madras is linked up with Rangoon by this method, the route via Manipur as well as that by Chittagong being used in case of pressure. In fact all our chief seaports are joined up in the evening, and the accumulation of traffic during the day time, when "urgent" and "ordinary" messages have possession of the wires, is disposed of in a few hours. It is intended to have an automatic installation at Simla, where the work during the summer session of Government in the hills is often very heavy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FRENCH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

PROGRESS IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

MANCHESTER AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

DURING the year 1902 the imports of France have amounted to £176,623,000, against £174,767,760 in the previous year, representing an increase of £1,861,240 for 1902. The exports amounted to £169,476,720 in 1902, against £120,517,640 in 1901, an increase of £8,959,080. Thus while French imports only showed in 1902 so small an increase as 1 per cent., the exports on the other hand showed as much as 5 per cent. Specialising imports, we find that there has been an increase in oil seeds, silk, copper, table fruit, cattle, jute, hides and furs, wood pulp, paper, and wines ; while a decline was shown by cereals, wool, machinery, lard and oils, coal and coke, nitrates, cotton yarns, shipbuilding materials, and leaf tobacco. In exports there may be noticed a surplus in raw wool, silk tissues, crude iron and steel, women's clothing and haberdashery, carriages, raw silk, butter, linen and flax yarns, minerals, butter, fancy goods (articles de Paris), woollen yarns, seeds, feathers and feather trimmings, oil seeds and fruits, hides and furs, hats and artificial flowers, arms, wines, and lubricants. A considerable falling off is shown in the totals of raw and refined sugars, table fruits, jewellery, plated goods, &c. Among the countries exporting to France in 1902, the United States have suffered a decrease of £1,168,000, followed as a close second by Argentina with a shortage of £1,136,000, and Great Britain as third with a decrease of £769,600 ; following these come Austria-Hungary, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain. Germany's exports, in 1902, to France amounted to £830,160 more than in the previous year, and those of Brazil increased by £640,280. Italy and Turkey also sent more exports to France in 1902 than in 1901. French trade in the year under report shows a considerable increase in the amount of goods exported to the following countries : Great Britain, £7,152,720 ; Belgium, £2,827,888 ; Germany, £1,989,080. Italy, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Spain also received a greater proportion of France's exports in 1902 than they did in 1901. A falling-off is shown in French exports to the United States of £6,8,440, and to the Argentine Republic of £391,600. Brazil, Turkey, and Russia also showed a decrease in the value of exports received from France.

From the annual report of the Perth Chamber of Commerce we get some interesting figures relating to the progress of West Australia. On March 31, 1901, the population of the State, according to the census returns, was 184,124. Since then, besides the natural increase, the gain by excess of immigration over emigration gives an average of about 1,300 a month. The Revenue of the State for the year ending June 30, 1902, was £3,688,049, the highest on record, being £610,015 more than the revenue for the previous year. The expenditure has also been a record one, being £3,490,025. The public debt has also increased during the same period from £64 17s. 8d. per head to £99 7s. 10d. The value of imports for the year 1901 was £6,454,171, and the value of exports £8,515,623, representing a total trade for 1901 of £14,969,794, a magnificent record for a mere handful of people, and these figures moreover show an increase of over £2,000,000 sterling on the figures of the previous year. The total trade of Western Australia amounts to nearly £80 per head of the population. The Gold Mining Industry is, of course, the mainstay of the country, and the figures relating to the production of gold show a splendid increase for the year 1901, the production for that year being valued at £7,235,652, as against £6,007,610 for the previous year. The figures for 1902 will probably exceed £8,000,000 sterling. The timber export for 1901 was a record, the value for that year being £572,354, i.e. £113,893 more than was shipped in the previous year, and £19,156 ahead of the very large export recorded in 1899. The shipping entered at ports in 1900 was 769 vessels representing a tonnage of 1,625,696 tons, and in 1901 the record was 884 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,842,236 tons, figures which, says the report, clearly show that there must be an early extension of the Fremantle Harbour to accommodate the rapidly increasing shipping.

It is well-known to people who are practically familiar with the details of Manchester foreign and colonial trade that opinion in favour of the adoption of the metric system of money, weights, and measures in this country is far from being so widespread as is often assumed in discussions on the subject. Amongst the larger mercantile house especially there is a important body of opinion in favour of the view that the alleged disadvantages of the existing English system are in any case greatly exaggerated, and that a change would be rather advantageous to our foreign competitors than to British exporters. A similar division of opinion is found in the United States. In view of this fact, and of proposals to render the use of the metric system obligatory in the United States, the American Consul-General in Berlin has endeavoured to ascertain the opinions of commission agents and importers in Germany as to how far the American use of English weights and measures is a hindrance to the trade between the two countries, and he has found considerable difference of opinion even in Germany. An American commission agent in Berlin who is constantly bringing American and German business men together and who is quite intim

discourage competition. This policy is one of advantage to existing roads, but the question is it not a disadvage to the business community? We have a condition here at Baltimore, for instance, which is almost insufferable. Our grain merchants have made very large sales for shipment to Europe. They have purchased the grain at the West, have chartered vessels to carry the same under the natural expectation that in due course the grain would come forward. But this expectation has not been realised. On the contrary, many carloads of grain have been on the road for weeks, if not months, held up and sidetracked somewhere, and now the railroads give notice that they will not accept grain for transportation to the seaboard. This delay and refusal to haul grain is causing our shippers not only great inconvenience but positive loss. Ships chartered to carry wheat and corn, especially corn, have been lying here for weeks, and demurrage charges, interest, &c., have more than eaten up all profits. Now, how are we to account for such an extraordinary state of affairs? Is it because the railroads have not sufficient equipment to handle the traffic offering, or have we outgrown our railroad facilities. If the Baltimore and Ohio can be taken as an illustration, a lack of railroad equipment can scarcely account for the situation. The Baltimore and Ohio in the past six or seven years rather has spent ten of millions of dollars on new equipment and has purchased thousands of cars and hundreds of locomotives. It really looks as if it is the railroads themselves which are unable to handle the traffic rather than a lack of equipment. There are thousands of cars out somewhere on the road loaded with grain and destined to Baltimore. It is not owing to lack of equipment that these cars are side-tracked but to the inability of the railroads to handle them. This would look like a shortage of motive power, but trains are of moving all the time yards are blocked and the railroads are simply overwhelmed. Does this not look as if there is more traffic than the present trunk lines can handle? And yet we observe a united opposition to any other railroad which is seeking to reach tidewater. The explanations of railroad managements are not satisfactory—they do not explain the situation."

The United States Bureau of Foreign Commerce has published in advance of the forthcoming volume of reports on "Commercial Relations" an instructive chapter upon the investment of American capital in Mexico. The contribution has been prepared by Consul General Barlow, of Mexico City. The total amount of this investment he estimates at £100,000,000, the whole of it having found employment in Mexico within the last twenty-five years, and nearly one-half of it within the last five years. About 70,000,000 is sunk in Railway enterprises. All the important railroads, except the Inter-Oceanic, which has been acquired by the Government, the Mexican, which is owned by English capitalists, and the National Tehuantepec, which is being reconstructed for the Government by a London firm, are mainly owned by Americans. A small portion of the shares in the other lines is held by others, but most of them are in the hands of Americans, and their controlling interest has, for the greater part, been acquired during the last two years. In Mexican mines United States citizens have invested about £16,000,000, and they have put down the best machinery and plant, sometimes thus bringing abandoned workings into productive condition. In agriculture, especially in the growing of tropical products, Americans have sunk about £5,600,000. Various branches of manufacture have also engaged their attention, particularly iron and steel-making and sugar-refining. A considerable step has been taken also by United States capitalists in the establishment of banks, and this kind of enterprise is growing rapidly in American hands. It seems pretty clear, indeed, that Mexico is from the industrial and commercial point of view, becoming of the nature of an extension of the United States home market; for, although the tariffs of both countries stand as barriers between them, the foreign commerce of Mexico with the States is, by geographical contiguity, by facility of railway intercourse, and by these large investments, greatly increasing.

Under the title "Dossiers Commerciaux" the French National Office of Foreign Commerce is about to undertake the publication of confidential commercial intelligence for the exclusive information of French merchants and manufacturers. The first of these issues is to appear on March 1, and from that date until May 31 they are to be sent out gratuitously, but only to merchants and manufacturers having establishments on French territory, in Europe, or in one of the colonies. Separate application for them is to be made to the Office in Paris by firms desiring to be served, and in each case the name and the precise branch of business is to be stated by the applicant, who will be supplied only with the particular dossiers which bear upon his particular trade. The intelligence to be given is such as cannot be communicated by the more public means of the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," and each recipient must undertake on no account to divulge to others the information conveyed to him. The dates of issue will not be fixed, but the intelligence will be sent promptly as it may come to hand, so that it may be utilised without delay. The intelligence is to be given "with the usual reserve," and without responsibility on the part of the Office.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. remark in their circular, now to hand, dated New York, February 6, as follows:—"We have had a sharp relative increase in the movement, as the active demand from spinners brought into sight a large quantity of cotton, while last season the extreme bad weather interfered with the receipts. This feature of the movement was expected, and therefore without effect upon prices, which, on the contrary, have advanced sharply to the highest point of the season on buying by the trade and local operators. Outside speculation remains dormant; so far it has not been attracted either by the continued demand from spinners or the operations of the cotton trade which appears to be united unanimously in working for higher prices. So strong do traders consider the situation that there are simply no short sellers at the highest prices of the year. Texas advices, contained in the columns of the press, report picking still in progress and the yield turning out larger than was at one time expected. A similar condition is reported from the Mississippi Valley, but all reports, except those of a bullish character, are considered unworthy of notice. Spinners are believed to hold between four and five hundred thousand bales more than at the same time last year, and it is their buying which has advanced the market to their highest prices. Speculation has at no time been active on the advance, and this fact is considered to show the strength of the situation, which has from the first week in January been growing statistically weaker, the decrease in the visible supply having become relatively smaller.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1902-1903 states:—

The season like last year's has been unusually dry. November and December were entirely rainless, but irrigation was resorted to on a large scale; and the rain in the last week of January, which was pretty general, greatly benefited the unirrigated crop. Some damage from frost has been reported from the western district, but it was slight. So far no injury from hail or rust has been reported from any part of the province. In the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur division and in Oudh the wheat crop should be every good,—barring accidents, at least a full normal crop. In the western divisions of Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand the reports are not quite so favourable, and damage is attributed to white-ants and frost, but, barring accidents, the crop should be about 90 per cent. of the normal. This relates to condition up to the 20th February.

UNITED PROVINCES LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1902-1903 states:—The first winter rains fell in the last week of January, and generally benefited the rapeseed and linseed crops. Only a little damage from frost has been reported, and that only from a few districts where the area under these crops is small. Harvesting has begun in the eastern districts and very nearly a full normal out-turn is expected for the provinces as a whole.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

THE INQUIRY IN BOMBAY.

THE members of the Indian Police Commission continued their inquiry yesterday morning at the Secretariat under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Andrew Fraser.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL.

The first witness was Mr. E. L. Cappel, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Bombay. He was examined with reference to the pay of Constables and Head Constables. He thought that it was desirable that the police should be at least as efficient and respectable as the soldiery, and the pay and prospects of Constables compared with them was small. Sepoys enlisted at Rs. 9 with an increment of Re. 1 after three, six, and ten years. They also received grain compensation which averaged Rs. 3 per mensem. They earned a first pension after 21 years and a full pension after 32 years. After 5 years' service they might enter the reserve on Rs. 3 per mensem, and after 25 years "combined" service they got Rs. 3 per mensem for life without further service. In the industrial market Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 could be obtained for more or less unskilled labour. Generally employment could be got which was much less exacting than police work which left the labourer his independence in the matter of residence and mode of living. In answer to questions in respect to investigating staff he said he saw no objection to the recruitment of Chief Constables by promotion to a certain extent except with reference to the proportionate number he would not impose fixed restrictions on such promotions. In answer to the question as to whether the division of investigating centres into police stations and subsidiary police stations was unnecessary he said that such stations were probably necessary for the present in most districts because "outposts" could not be made stations unless there was a police officer in charge who was competent to investigate. Asked with regard to the training of the superior staff he said he thought there should be a year's systematic training in connection with the native officers training school; that great attention should be paid during that year to the languages, and that Assistant Superintendents should be required afterwards either to exercise third class magisterial charges and prosecute them personally in court. Police operations ordinarily worked up to a prosecution as by their accomplishment, and of the success of such prosecutions policework must always be largely judged. Yet half the time of magistrates was taken up in struggling with unnecessary deficiencies and errors in the police in the presentment of cases, and when the magistrate was idle or over worked failure was the frequent result. Without experience of some kind in court the mere study of the Evidence Act and Code of Criminal Procedure could not produce efficiency in this respect. He had never in twenty-four years service had a European District Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent come into his court to conduct or watch a case.

Cross-examined he said he thought that the age of entering the force, i.e. between the years of 19 and 21, was a proper one.

Replying to the question regarding the creation of a post of Deputy Inspector-General he said the powers of the Inspector-General were in his opinion much too restricted. The distribution of duties between the Inspector-General and the Commissioner at the present appeared to him to be a very fair example of how not to do it. The present schedule of duties between the Commissioner and the Inspector-General was exceedingly complicated and at present unworkable. The remedy appeared to him to have an Inspector-General with full powers or a Commissioner with full powers. At present the power might be vested in the Police Commissioner, but he had not departmental knowledge in the police service. The Inspector-General had the knowledge but he had no power. There was at the present time as far as he could see no real head of the department at all. Continuing he said that the present system was full of drawbacks, and he would like to see the authority vested in one head—the Inspector-General.

The president: The question seems to be as to whether the Commissioner should be made the head effectively or whether that power should be, as you propose, with the Inspector-General. The principal argument that is used in favour of maintaining the Police Commissioner is that by setting him aside and putting in a departmental officer the Government would be deprived of highly trained European influence being close to the districts. You think there is nothing in that argument because the Commissioner has not got the power.

Witness: Nothing at all. Speaking of the duties of village watchmen he said they were not laid down. So far as he knew they were supposed to do every thing required of them from carrying messages to arresting murderers.

Answering to a question with reference to the limitation to 24 hours of the period for which a person arrested without legal warrant may be detained in police custody he said he thought better supervision by a better and stronger staff of officers was the remedy.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy: Can you tell me what would be the circumstances under which an unquestionable illegality would become an unavoidable irregularity?—There might be difficulties in disposing of a case in which the police might do their best and fail to do so, and afterwards take steps to cover up that failure.

Mr. Candy: But cannot you suggest some means by which that could be legalised?—I should have no objection at all to the extension of the time.

Do you think that would be the remedy? Supposing the time were extended to 48 hours would that obviate the difficulty?—Yes, that would help. I should have no objection to it myself.

Then why not legalise it?—It might be legalised.

This ended Mr. Cappel's evidence.

THE REV. E. GATES.

The next witness called was the Rev. Mr. Gates of Sholapur. He said he found it easy to get into touch with the people of the villages. He knew the language pretty well. Sometimes the people came to him voluntarily, and he could not help knowing their opinion about the police. He did not think that village people could always be trusted to speak the truth when talking through the medium of an interpreter.

The President: What do you think is the general opinion of the police throughout the interior?—My strong impression is that they want what is impossible.

Do they mind when a police station is removed from their district?—I have had several experiences where the people have come to me and asked me to try and get a police-station removed. They have told me that the police were a terror rather to well-doers than to evil-doers.

Have you had any experience yourself of the action of the police towards the people in the interior?—Yes, I have against my will been brought into connection with the police.

Do you think that the bad opinion of the people extends to the whole force or rather to the lower section of the force?—I should exclude Superintendents and Havildars.

What do you think is the cause of his bad opinion? The police I think exercise tyranny over the people, and the people are afraid to have anything to do with them.

Continuing witness said that he thought better supervision should be exercised over all ranks of the police. He had had several experiences where he thought the Chief Constables were to blame.

Continuing he said he would not give the police patel power to settle petty quarrels in the villages as he did not think they could be trusted. He advocated a system of trial by punch.

MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, subsequently gave evidence. He said that he would be inclined to abolish all Inspectors except Europeans where required and detectives of the special investigating branch, leaving supervision to the Superintendent and his assistants.

In the course of a note on the superior control of the District Police Mr. Younghusband said:—The present arrangement of a dual control exercised on the one hand by the Inspector-General of Police, on the other by the Commissioners and the District Magistrates, may be regarded as a compromise between the old traditions in this Presidency of territorial administration of the Police and the more modern ideas of centralization and departmentalization. Like most compromises, it is not particularly scientific; it has not been found to work as well as could be wished in practice; and, if it has not actually resulted in friction (I am happy to say that I have had no personal experience of this) it at all events presents very special opportunities for friction. If this arrangement is to be maintained, the existing distribution of duties between the Inspector-General and the Commissioners may perhaps be open to amendment in certain details. If it is to be modified, it must apparently be in one of two directions, either (a) in the direction of still further departmentalization, or (b) of reversion towards the old territorial idea, under which the Police administration is treated as part and parcel of the general administration of the country by the Collectors (District Magistrates) and Commissioners. My own predilections are all in favour of the latter of these alternatives. But in case the former is preferred, I may briefly indicate how I should be disposed to give effect to it. I would in that case elevate the appointment of the Inspector-General (or of Police Commissioner, as, under the conditions I suggest, it might perhaps be preferably styled) to the rank of a commissionership, grading it as such, just as the appointment of Commissioner of Abkari, etc., is now graded and recruits it ordinarily (if not invariably, and by law) from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. It would then be possible just as Collectors are now entrusted [illegible] subordinate in excise matters to the Commissioner of Abkari instead of to their own Divisional to subordinate them absolutely for Commissioners in their capacity of District Magistrates to the Police Commissioner. I assume that opinion is unanimous as to the imperative necessity of maintaining the District Magistrate's absolute control over the Police in his district, and the absolute subordination to him of the Superintendent. I understand that even the most extreme advocates of the separation of executive from judicial functions have never questioned this, and that what they desire is to relieve the administrative head of the district not of his executive control over the Police but of his judicial powers, which is a totally different question. This being so, unless the District Magistrate can be made directly subordinate to the head of the Police Department, it means that the unfortunate Superintendent has to serve two masters, and we are left with an always unsatisfactory system of dual control. It is impossible to expect District Magistrates to take orders cheerfully from an Inspector-General on Rs. 1,800 a month, whether he be a promoted Superintendent or a comparatively junior Civilian. Under our present Bombay system, where most of the important details of District Police administration, apart from matters of technical and quasi-military concern, are controlled, not by the Inspector-General but by the Commissioner, this difficulty has been comparatively little felt. But, even so, instances are to be found on my records of very serious friction between the Inspector-General and the District Magistrate. In the Central Provinces, where an Inspector-General of similar status to ours was the sole head of the Police Department, my experience has been that this officer's relations with Deputy Commissioners were often very far from satisfactory. This state of things was, however, not peculiar to the Police Department, and for that reason perhaps attracted comparatively little attention. During the very short periods that I myself held charge of districts in those provinces, I found myself in constant collision with the heads of departments, often men very much my juniors, to whom I was in a relation of semi-subordination. And, if this was less marked in connection with the Police Department in particular, it was only because it was more so in connection with certain other departments. In this Presidency, where the district officers (at the present time a considerably senior body of men to those of the Central Provinces) have never been habituated to such a system, they would chafe under it exceedingly. If then the superior control of the Bombay District Police is to be concentrated in a single officer, it seems essential that he should be of a rank which even the most senior District Magistrate would be bound to recognise as superior to his own.

A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

But, even so, our Police Commissioner would labour under the disadvantage, which even now attaches to the Inspector-General, of want of detailed knowledge of the local conditions prevailing in the 18 different districts of which the Presidency proper is made up. And this disadvantage will of course be accentuated if (as appears to be suggested by some of the Commission's questions) the province of Sind is to be brought into line, and placed under the same arrangements, with the Presidency proper. Whether Sind is or is not to be taken into account, it seems impossible to believe that detailed control over the work in each individual district can ever be satisfactorily exercised by a single officer for the whole Presidency. There would almost certainly be a tendency for it to degenerate into control by an office, which is of all things least to be desired, as distinguished from the personal control of an officer knowing his men and appreciating their local difficulties and peculiarities. A remedy might be found in delegating to District Magistrates powers so extensive as practically to leave in their hands the entire local control, the head of the department merely concerning himself with matters affecting interests beyond the limits of the particular district. But our District Magistrates are unfortunately already overburdened; and until some measures can be desired for affording them relief in other directions, it seems out of the question to add in any way to their labours, much as it is to be desired that more of their time and attention should be devoted to the details of Police work. Another possible remedy would be the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General, say one for each division. But in the first place, this would be a costly addition to the costly appointment of what I have described as Police Commissioner. And, in the second place, the relations between these officers and District Magistrates would present a fresh difficulty. That it is an insoluble difficulty I do not suggest, though I confess that, as at present advised, I see no very satisfactory solution of it. But I do suggest that it is a difficulty demanding very serious consideration before any such scheme can be accepted. The appointment of the Inspector-General is of the nature of an excrescence on the pre-existing system. I venture to think it an unnecessary and in many respects unsatisfactory excrescence, which might with advantage be removed, if the objects for which it was brought into existence can be equally well secured otherwise. I think they could be adequately and more satisfactorily secured if each Commissioner could be given the services of an experienced Superintendent as his Police Assistant, to aid him in inspections, to advise on technical points, and generally to be his right-hand man in all questions of Police supervision. I should be inclined to give such an officer no independent powers, his duties being simply to inspect, report, and note for the orders of the Commissioner, and thus there should be no danger of friction between him and the District Magistrate or Superintendent. The pay of these appointments, if fixed, might be something above that of a first grade Superintendent. But I think that on the whole it would be preferable to add three (or, including Sind, four) appointments to the cadre of Superintendents in the highest grades, and leave the post of Police Assistant to the Commissioner open to be filled from time to time by any selected Superintendent, who should, while holding it, be permitted to draw, in addition to his grade salary, a liberal local allowance. This is not an original idea of mine. It was first suggested to me by the Honourable Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, who has doubtless submitted it to the Commission, though he may very possibly have developed it on different lines from myself. In this way it seems to me that the Inspector-General might with great advantage be relieved of all his present duties, except perhaps as regards (a) the supervision of railway police, (b) the "special branch" including the Criminal Investigation Department.

REORGANIZATION OF RAILWAY POLICE.

As regards (a) I am strongly inclined on other grounds to favour the reorganization of the Railway Police throughout India into a separate Imperial Department. As to (b) I would suggest that these matters should be transferred to the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, I make this suggestion with diffidence, as I have no personal knowledge of the Bombay City Police arrangements. But it seems to me that Bombay is obviously the place in which to train a school of detectives for employment wherever required in the Presidency. A detective should be sent to a district in connection with any case solely on the requisition of the Superintendent, District Magistrate, or Commissioner; and on arrival in the district his first duty should be to report himself to the Superintendent and work absolutely under that officer's orders. I refer to this incidentally, as I have been given to understand that other views prevail in some quarters; and I cannot too strongly deprecate any idea of the Inspector-General or other head of the detective branch being empowered to send out his men to undertake investigations on their own account without reference (it may be even in opposition) to the local authorities. It is a matter of special regret to me in the interest of the officers of the Police Department that both the alternative proposals which I have put forward should involve the abolition of the Inspector-Generalship, so far as it is an appointment to which they can fairly hope to rise. I regret it the more in that in this Presidency the tradition has been consistently maintained of filling the appointment by promotion from the ranks of the Superintendents having only once, I believe, been departed from, and that for very exceptional reasons. But I trust that the Commission may be able to see their way to recommending for these officers such solid advantages in other directions as will more than compensate them for the loss. I take the opportunity of recording my strong opinion that, if the appointment is to be retained on anything like its present footing as regards pay, etc., it ought invariably to be filled by an officer of the department, unless Government are in a position to record that all the senior Superintendents are incompetent to hold it. Except where this is the case, the appointment of a covenanted Civilian, however able he may be, is to my mind a serious mistake, which cannot but reflect injuriously on the efficiency of work. In the first place, it is naturally disheartening to the senior officers of the department, and must tend to destroy all zeal and interest in their work to see themselves robbed of promotion which they feel that they have fairly earned. And, secondly, the comparatively junior Civilian who would supplant them is not, other things being equal, the man best calculated to get the best work out of them.

Cross-examined he said that he had had experience of friction between the Police and the District Magistrates in the Central Provinces, and he was certainly of opinion that the head of the Police should be a senior Civilian. The Inspector-General would have a lack of local knowledge, and he thought that a senior Civilian chosen for the office would be likely to have the required local knowledge.

He thought that he as a Commissioner was capable of dealing with the state of crime in his division provided he has kept informed of the conditions of the division by the District Magistrates and Superintendents, but at the same time he acknowledged that an Inspector-General would have the same opportunities as himself. In the matter of appointments of Chief Constables and other questions of detail he believed that he as a Commissioner, when he had gained more experience of her district, would be able to deal with [illegible] Inspector-General. He did not think this centralization should extend to other departments as most of them were presided over by specialists.

MR. A. C. LOGAN.

Mr. A. C. Logan, District Magistrate, Broach, then gave evidence. He replied to a question Respecting the division of the force into armed and unarmed branches that such a division was necessary, but armed police of the reserve should be freely used for unarmed duty in emergencies. Continuing he said that every taluka should have two police stations, one under the Chief Constable and the other under a Jamadar. The latter should have practical independence and responsibility in all cases except murder, dacoity, and heavy thefts. He thought that Chief Constables should be recruited sparingly by nomination and usually by promotion.

Continuing he said he would have Inspectors abolished. As a rule an Inspector did very little; he wandered about and did a lot of routine work which was practically useless. The Inspector might be exceedingly useful or zealous and courageous, but his cowardice prevented him from exposing or correcting incompetence. He was not in favour of employing natives of India in the superior ranks of the Police. He considered that with a larger native element the Police would become as bad as that of the Native States. He was distinctly against the employment of natives as Superintendents. The native Superintendent would have all the faults of the European Superintendent, and he would have the additional fault of lack of discipline. There was none of that desire moreover in the nature of India to suppress crime, such as existed or ought to exist in the European.

MR. W. L. B. SOUTER.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Rajkot, Kathiawar, Third Grade District Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, was afterwards examined. Speaking of the recruitment of Constables and Head Constables he said the rates of pay were so bad that they could not get decent men. He went on to say that subsidiary police stations were necessary in the interests of the public as well as that of economy. Chief Constables should be in charge of the former and Head Constables in charge of the latter. He considered that a provincial training school would be a costly and an unnecessary luxury. Money was urgently required for other pressing reforms. Speaking with regard to the training of Assistant Superintendents of Police he said he thought they should remain six months in England where they should attend the Police Courts, and before they came out to this country they should be required to pass the first departmental law examination. They should also go through a thorough course of riding and a veterinary course. On arrival in this country assistants could then devote their whole attention to learning the language and their other duties. At present very little use could be made of these officers for two years. A higher standard was also required in the colloquial part of the language examination.

Asked what measures he would suggest for the improvement of the supervision of wandering bands, witness said that wandering gangs were a curse to the wretched unarmed cultivator. They robbed his crops and cattle, and then moved on. When they came from native States they should be deported back there. Such wandering gangs as existed solely in British districts and could not justly be deported should be broken up without compunction. In these days they did not require to band together for self protection. They, therefore, did so with a view of intimidating others and this should be prohibited.

At this point the session was adjourned. The Commission will sit again to-day.

THE TOLSTOY PLAY AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

(Concluded from page 4)

MISS LENA ASHWELL AND THE PART OF KATUSHA

"The dress is comfortable enough, even though it may not be very becoming; but did you "ever" see such awful shoes?" said Miss Ashwell, as she thrust out a small foot, which seemed lost entirely in a shapeless mass of plaited felt, all innocent of heel."

"Mr. Percy Anderson will graciously permit me to have similar shoes to these, in a smaller size, which is something; but to wear them at all is a trial. Mr. Oscar Asche has just been telling me that, as a matter of fact, if we want to be absolutely correct we ought to go barefoot in the prison scene. And that might, perhaps, be worse even than these shoes."

"I suppose you find these rehearsals very tiring?" I asked.

"I am so intensely interested in the play," answered Miss Ashwell, "that I don't really have time to feel tired, although the part of Katusha is a most exhausting one."

"Too drunken some must be exceedingly difficult?"

"It is the most difficult thing I have ever had to do, but as a study of character I find the part so human and so interesting that I think I have altogether lost sight of the fact that to other people it may have its unpleasant side."

Just then Mr. Tree came towards us once more, bringing with him Miss Lily Brayton and Miss Ruth Mackay.

"Miss Brayton is all right as Theodosia, isn't she?" said he. "Her coat has been most artistically treated, and is quite sufficiently mubby and dirty. But do look at 'Carrots'" (Miss Ruth Mackay plays, the part of a convict woman, so nicknamed). "I have been telling her that she must do her hair much more 'a la Paderewski.' She is far too saintly as it is. Carrots looks to me more like a figure typical of l'art nouveau than an uproarious convict in a Russian prison. You must please ruffle and tumble your hair, Miss Mackay, and make your head thoroughly disreputable. Ah! I must not really go!" Mr. Tree went on turning to say good-bye to me, and leaving "Carrots" to struggle with a refractory comb and a pocket-mirror. "There is just one more thing I want to say to you. I am most anxious that the audience should arrive punctually on the first night. The interest of the performance begins with the first note of the overture, which is virtually part of the play. The singers, who have come from Moscow to help me, will blend their voices before the curtain goes up with the characteristic melodies of Tschaikowsky. This idea of mingling vocal music in the overture with the orchestra is new, and I think good, but the whole effect will be spoiled entirely if people are passing to and fro and rustling into their places, after the overture has begun. Besides, my intention at present is to keep the front of the house dark while the latter part of the overture is being played, so that only the punctual arrivals will have a chance of seeing their way into their seats."

PRESENTATION TO THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

At the Prince's Dock on Sunday, in the Tobacco Department, an interesting ceremony was performed by Mr. E. Grey, Collector of Customs, when he presented a silver box, containing Rs. 500, to Mrs. Adams-Wylie in aid of her hospital. Khan Saheb Sally Mahomed, on behalf of the tobacco merchants, said that a subscription had been got up among them in honour of the King's Coronation. It amounted to Rs. 1,030, and instead of utilising the money in illuminations and bonfires, they thought that it could not be put to a better purpose than by presenting Rs. 500 out of it to Mrs. Adams-Wylie for a nursing home, which will shortly be established in Bombay. Rs. 30 were also given towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Nursing Fund. The Collector said it gave him great pleasure in handing over the amount to Mrs. Adams-Wylie, who was doing very noble work in Bombay. Mrs. Adams-Wylie thanked the merchants for their generous and welcome donation, and said that his Majesty would be pleased to hear of the manner in which the money was utilised, as he took a great interest in hospitals.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted durin 1902-03.....	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 14th February 1903—	
By Council Bills	14,667,938
By Gold	500,273
Balance to be remitted from 15th Feb. 1903 to 31st March 1903.....	*1,331,789

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THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

ITS HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following is a continuation of the chapter from Mr. James Douglas's "Book of Bombay" dealing with the history and Associations of the Bombay Cathedral:—

The reason why we have so few tombs in our Cathedral between 1639 and 1760 (18) we suspect, is the fact that during this period Mendham's constituted the sole burying-ground of the English. We had not been long here, we are told, before the tombs in Mendham's made a "goodly show" from the harbour. But they were all swept away in 1720 for fear that they should afford cover to the enemy; and we fancy that those nameless mausolea on the left as you enter Sonapur cover a mighty heap of bones gathered from the earlier charnel house.(19). But from Commodore Watson,—who was killed at the siege of Thanna (1774), to General Ballard, who laid himself down to sleep in 1880 on the plains of Thermopylæ, be it tomb or cenotaph,(20) our readers will see how limited is the period upon which we are now called to expatiate.

The original steeple ended in a kind of lantern, as we see in Grose's print. The upper portion of the present clock tower dates only from about 1838. The bell of St. Thomas's half way up the steeple, was the gift of Governor Boone, and is a most interesting memorial. It was cast in Bombay, and a very fine bell it is considering that it has been in constant use for 161 years. The inscription on it is now almost undecipherable and cannot be read without a considerable craning of the neck. "Laus Deo. In usum Eccles, Anglii Bomb, An. Dom. 1719. Sine charitate factisumus velut æs sonans." There is a silver chalice in thevestry (21) on which these words are legibly inscribed:—"The gift of the Greenland merchants of the Cittie of Yorke. 1632" We do not know how this vessel found its way to Bombay. We know tha York was an early seat of the whale fishing industry, and can merely guess that some sea-captain who had been the original recipient of it, gifted it away to the Protestant community here a great many years afterwards. It was not uncommon about this time for men who had been in the North Seas to come away out to India, and two of our most illustrious Arctic navigators, Baffin and Davis, ended their careers in Eastern waters.

The Church of Arthur Wellesley's time, some of our readers will be surprised to learn, was floored with cowdung, and lighted with panes of the pearl oyster-shell instead of glass. We give in a note a curious piece of fossil conservatism. (22) The trellised windows of the Taj or Ibrahim Rauza are specially adapted for tempering the rays of the Indian sun, but oyster-shells, who ever could imagine that they would have defenders? (23) No further record is left of discussion on these mighty themes, and perhaps it is as well. The addition to the chancel, begun in 1805, necessitated the temporary removal of some monuments and marble tablets. Those of the Carnacs which if we understand Mackintosh correctly, were on your right as you faced the altar where Jonathan Duncan was buried, have been moved by the reverential hands of their collateral descendants, Sir Richard Temple and Colonel Rivett-Carnac, to the quite opposite end of the Church right and left over the main door. The General died at Mangalor in 1800, aged 84, and Mr. Rivett, his wife's brother and a member of the Bombay Council, taking the name of Carnac, inherited the General's property, which was of a very considerable amount. He died in 1803 (24) and it is on record that his funeral was the largest that had ever taken place in Bombay. He was the father of Sir James Rivett-Carnac (Governor, 1839 to 1841.)

It has been pointed out to us by a native of Forfar that the words "born at Warde house" on Jonathan Duncan's monument, are a mistake. The register of his birth in Lethnot parish is as follows:—"16th May 1756, James Duncan and Jean Melky, tenants of the farm of Blairno, had a son baptised, named Jonathan" His parents removed to Wardhouse afterwards, and the error may have arisen from the fact that, when in Bombay, he purchased the property of Wardhouse, on which he spent his boyhood, and where he hoped, after his retirement from India, to spend the remainder of his days—a hope which we know was not fulfilled. But we have left ourselves no time to speak of the Bishops; so we conclude with Pope, "Even in a Bishop I can spy desert." Yes, but our readers may find no desert in us if we write on subjects of which we know nothing and less if we did not thank the the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, the Senior Chaplain, without whose aid this article could not have been written.

(13). "The Cathedral burial records go back as far as 1743 Byculla to 18 0, the Scotch burying ground to 1826."—Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors, Bombay June 28th, 1888.

(19). Some workmen digging foundations about the Sailors' home, we learn came upon human remains.

(20). "To the Glory of God, and in Memory of General John Archibald Ballard, C.B. LL.D., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers. He distinguished himself greatly in the Russian War of 1854-56, in the defence of Silistria, at the Battle of Giurgevo, and in the advance to Bucharest; also at the Battle of Eupatoria, at the siege of Sebastopol, at the occupation of Kertch, and in Omar Pasha's campaign in Mingrelia, including the Battle of the Ingour, where he commanded a Turkish Brigade. When only a Subaltern of Engineers he received the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Turkish Army, the Military Companionship of the Order of the Bath, and the Third Class of the order of the Medjidie. In 1856-57 he served as Assistant-Quartermaster-General with the Persian Expeditionary Force and in 1857-58 during the Indian Mutiny he held the same post with the Rajputana Field Force, and Malwa Division of the Indian Army. In 1861 he was appointed Mint Master at Bombay, and subsequently in addition, chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. The former he held until his retirement from the service in 1879. He was born on the 28th June 1819, and died suddenly at Molos near the Battle field of Thermopylæ, in Greece, on the 2nd April 1880, and is buried at Athens. This brass is inserted by his brother Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers."

(21) Anvi Vol. I, p. 78.

(22) Bombay: Change of fashions (1810):—"This pleasant and salutary article (cow-dung) is falling into disuse with the English, who in their habitations and habits, are departing more and more from the sober dictates of nature, and the obedient usages of the natives. We now, for instance, build lofty rooms admitting insufferable glare and heat through long sleze windows fronting the sun, reflected by marble or polished floors; domestic comfort is sacrificed to exterior decoration. No man of taste would now build a low sun-excluding verandah, nor mitigate the intensity of the heat by a cow-dung flooring. In Bombay the delectable light that, twenty or thirty years ago, was so commonly admitted through thin, transparent panes, composed of oyster-shells, is now no longer known among the English except in the Churches, and these perhaps, will, when the present worthy clergymen shall vacate his cure, give way to the superior transparency of glass. The Church will then be like our new houses, insufferably hot, and the adaptation of "pankas," monstrous fans, ten, twenty, thirty and more feet long, suspended from the ceiling of sitting-rooms, and moved to and fro by men outside by means of ropes and pulleys will be necessary. These "pankas," it must be admitted, are articles of great luxury in warm weather: The idea is taken from the natives".—Moor's Hindoo Pantheon.

"At Nuncomar's trial in Calcutta 1775. Punkhas were not invented, I have somewhere read that punkhas were invented early in the present century. Lord Minto mentions them in 1807 (Lord Minto in India, p. 27)."—From Sir James Stephen's story of Nuncomar, 1855.

(23) January 1891.—Plate glass has just appeared in shop windows.

"(24) Died July 16th 1883, aged 43 years.'—Toombstone in Cathedral. See ante Vol I., P. 166, note.

CLAIM ON DRAWEES.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Acting Chief Judge, disposed of the suit in which Messrs Smith Brothers sought to recover from Messrs F. Fischer and Co., a sum of Rs. 200, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' failure to take delivery of certain goods alleged to have been indented for by them from the plaintiffs under two indents. In the alternative the plaintiffs claimed the above amount as damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' failure to accept and pay for two drafts drawn by the plaintiffs on Abdul Kadur Mahomedali, and which the plaintiffs contended the defendants had, in terms of the said indents, bound themselves to accept and pay as drawee in case of need. Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga, of Messrs Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Bomonjee Mehta and Mr. Cawasjee Setna, pleaders, represented the defendants.

His Honor in delivering judgment said the case was for a small amount, but the points involved therein were very important. The defendants secured an indent from Abdul Kadur Mahomedali, and, as he stated at the hearing they were in a position of agents. The Court was of opinion that the parties began business rather carelessly, and nothing was arranged beforehand between them as to whether defendants, who were forwarding agents and were to receive two and a half per cent commission, were to be guaranteeing agents as well. After explaining the bearing of the words inserted in the indent "draft to be drawn in case of need with ourselves," by which the plaintiffs were to regard defendants as drawees, and if the defendants failed to accept they would be drawees in need. On the alternative count the Judge decided the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree of Rs. 200 with costs, the suit not being maintainable on the first.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper has been issued containing the correspondence with the Russian Government respecting countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. The first despatch is dated June 12, 1899, and consists of a protest presented by M. Lessar on behalf of the Russian Government against the Indian Tariff Act (1894) imposing countervailing duties on Russian sugar. M. Lessar contended that "the imposition, without previous negotiation, of differential or countervailing duties in the case of countries which enjoy most favoured nation treatment, constitutes an infringement of that clause in existing treaties, even when those countries grant bounties on exportation to their products." He argued, however, that bounties on export of sugar do not exist at all in Russia, and, consequently, concluded that the imposition of a duty on Russian sugar could only be "the result of a misunderstanding." Lord Salisbury replied on July 15 that

Her Majesty's Government, after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that the system established in Russia creates an artificial stimulus to the production of sugar for the foreign market which has practically the same effect as a bounty of a more direct character. . . . When an artificial preference of such a character is produced by the direct legislative act of a foreign

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR R.W. WOOD, at a meeting of the American Physical Society, has exhibited his new screen, which is transparent to ultra-violet light and obaque to the rest of the spectrum. It it useful in photographing ultra-violet spectra. A ray of ordinary light passed through the screen is invisible, but when focussed on a fluorescent substance makes it glow. The screen is a combination of a gelatine film containing nitroso-dimethyl analine, with copper oxide and cobalt glass.

Anactinochrine is the name given to a yellow paper which takes the place of the red glass used in lanterns for developing photographs. It is the invention of MM. Henry and Courtier, and was described some time ago to the Societe Franqaise de Photographie.

It has been supposed that the method of restoring to life in cases of apparent death from drowning, asphyxiation or electric shock might be given up as a failure after an application of an hour or an hour and a half, but a case of restoration after eight hours' use is now reported. According to a French scientific journal, a soldier of the 15th Line hanged himself in the barracks of Carcassone. The major of the regiment applied the method of drawing out the tongue rhythmically, and after eight hours' work brought him to life.

In the "Annalen der Physik" there is paper by Herr Walter on the genesis of lightning, in which he shows that lightning flashes are preceded by minor flashes, which, as it were, feel the way and mark the course for the major flash or flashes. Something of the kind is also observed in electric sparks. The path, once marked, is utilised for further discharges, hence photographs of lightning taken with a moving camera may show more than one flash. One picture shows three main flashes at intervals of 0'0177 and 0'0489 parts of a second between, of course, to the eye they seemed one flash. Another picture showed five flashes lasting altogether a quarter of a second. Although signs of an alternating discharge were seem on one picture, it may be taken for granted that, as a rule, lightning is a series of continuous discharges from cloud to earth.

Herr von Szalay, in the "Meteorologische Zeitschrift," finds that some lightning flashes do not affect his "coherer" detector of the electric waves set up. Flashes having short contours, whether from cloud to cloud, or cloud to earth, agitate the coherer, but diffused flashes do not. The coherer is sometimes agitated by some distant storm when the sky overhead is cloudless. These observations are not altogether new, since it was already known that only some flashes affect the coherer. They have a bearing on the wireless telegraph. Only certain thunderstorms may be expected to disturb its action, to say nothing of means for protecting it against disturbance.

Herr Waahmann, treating of Symphilism, or the harbouring of strange insects by ants and termites, finds over a hundred such anthropods, of which most are beetles. These symphilous insects have a characteristic colour—namely, an oily reddish-yellow or reddish-brown, and other peculiarities.

Mr. Murbach of Detroit, United States, has made experiments upon the influence of coloured light on the egg-laying power of medusæ. They were exposed to the light in a dark box having a pane of coloured glass. The results led him to the conclusion that the colour of the glass had no influence on the laying, except in so far as it obstructed the light. The medusæ appears to lay better in darkness than light.

Mr. Miley, a photographer, of Lexington, Virginia, United States, has introduced a process of colour photography which promises to be successful. Negatives are taken by the three-colour process, using three sensitised plates and three screens respectively of red, green, and violet. The red screen is an orthochromatic plate flowed with a cyanin solution. The green one is an orthochromatic plate, and the violet one in a plain gelatine bromide plate.

Prints are made from the three negatives obtained from these screens by the use of bichromatised gelatine pigment paper (carbon tissue). The pigment papers used are red, yellow, and blue. The blue paper is printed from the red screen negative, the red paper from the green screen negative, and the yellow paper from the violet screen negative. These three printed films are then superposed upon transfer paper, the result being a colour photograph imitating the colours of the object with marvellous fidelity. According to Mr. J. L. Hope, the process has been used in copying oil paintings, for which it will probably be most valuable, and also in reproducing flowers and fruit in their natural colours.

Are women better at estimating or guessing than men? To test the point a question was recently put to male and female students in the University of Wyoming—namely, "How many one-dollar bills will be equal in weight to a five-dollar gold piece? Such a piece, be it remarked is like a sovereign. The result showed that both males and females were very far from the mark

The true number is 7, but the average guess of the males was 391, and that of the females 1,324. Yet some of the females came nearer the true number than the men. The test showed that while the women guessed more closely than the men, they also varied more than the men in their estimates. This last observation is not altogether new. In school classes the highest and lowest marks are often given to females. Probably most men, especially husbands, would say that in some things woman's power of guessing is far superior to man's and occasionally wonderful, but, no doubt, a good deal depends on the nature of the problem.

A refrigerating entrepot for meat has been established at the Bourse du Commerce, Paris. A cold of 12 degrees centigrade below freezing point is produced by Linde compression machines of 50 horse-power each. This machine acts by liquified ammonia, which cools air, but the air is only sent into the stores or chambers when completely dry, and by large pipes of wood, having doors which are opened more or less to let the cold air circulate, and regulate the temperature. Other pipes admit of the air in the stores being renewed so as to prevent accumulation of moisture, and take away all odours. The walls of the chambers and stores are painted white to prevent loss of heat by radiation, and all partitions and doors in them are made to insulate the cold. The electric light is employed.

Experiments at the Altenburg Colliery, near Saarbrucken, Germany, show that for preserving timber from rot in mines, carbolineum is excellent, provided the wood coated with it was previously baked and well dried. Coal tar preserves the surface of the timber but not the interior, and lime is worst of the three.

The following is given as a German substitute for celluloid :—Dissolve 16 parts by weight of glacial acetic acid, 1.8 parts of nitro-cellulose, and add 5 parts of gelatin. Heat gently and stir, then after the mass has swollen mix with it 7.5 parts of alcohol (96 per cent. proof), and continue to stir. The product is poured into moulds, or, after further dilution, spread on glass. It serves as an underlay for photographic films.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired when the message of President Roosevelt through the newly-landed American Pacific cable was read at Honolulu. The end of the cable runs about 25ft. from a picturesque, house, where Mr. R. L. Stevenson wrote a great deal.

It would be well if in negotiations with a view to matrimony the doctor were to be called in as an assessor to the God of Love, who is proverbially blind, and therefore regardless of consequences. The family doctor can do much to prevent unwholesome marriages, and we look with much greater confidence to the fruits of his teaching and persuasion than to legislative enactments.

An elaborate report was issued on Monday by the Medical Department of the Local Government Board containing the results of an investigation with regard to poisoning through water derived through lead pipes from districts in which there is liability to an admixture of drainage from the peat, as in Sheffield and other northern towns.

Until the State can be induced to provide suitable establishments for the consumptive poor. Palliative and temporising measures must still continue, and according to long established custom we must muddle along. The poor imperil the rich, while the wealthy seek to shut their eyes to the sorrows of the sick pauper. . . . We venture to think therefore that on several grounds the suggestion to use the public parks of London and other great cities as sanatoria for the poor consumptive may be commended. It would no doubt place the peril dreaded by many prominently before the public, but this would be more reasonable than huddling the sick into crowded courts and alleys out of sight and so out of mind

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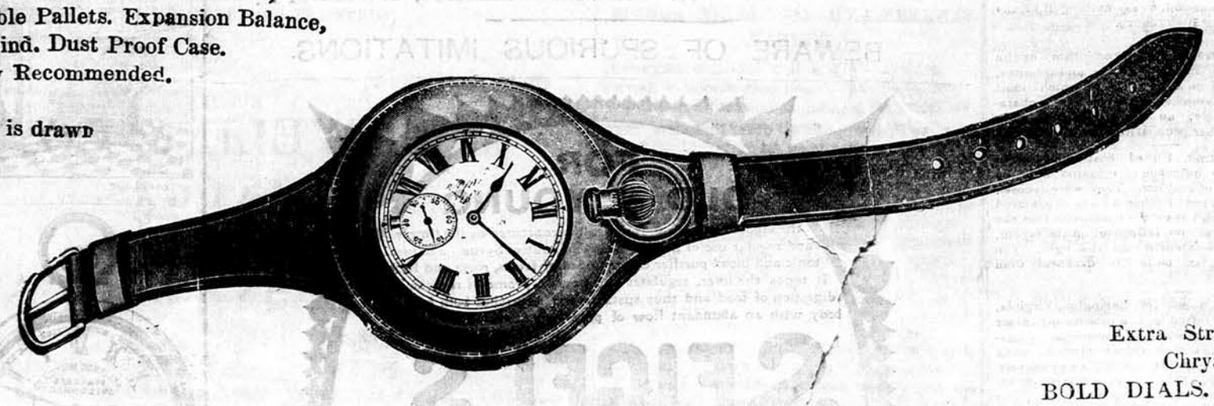

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